

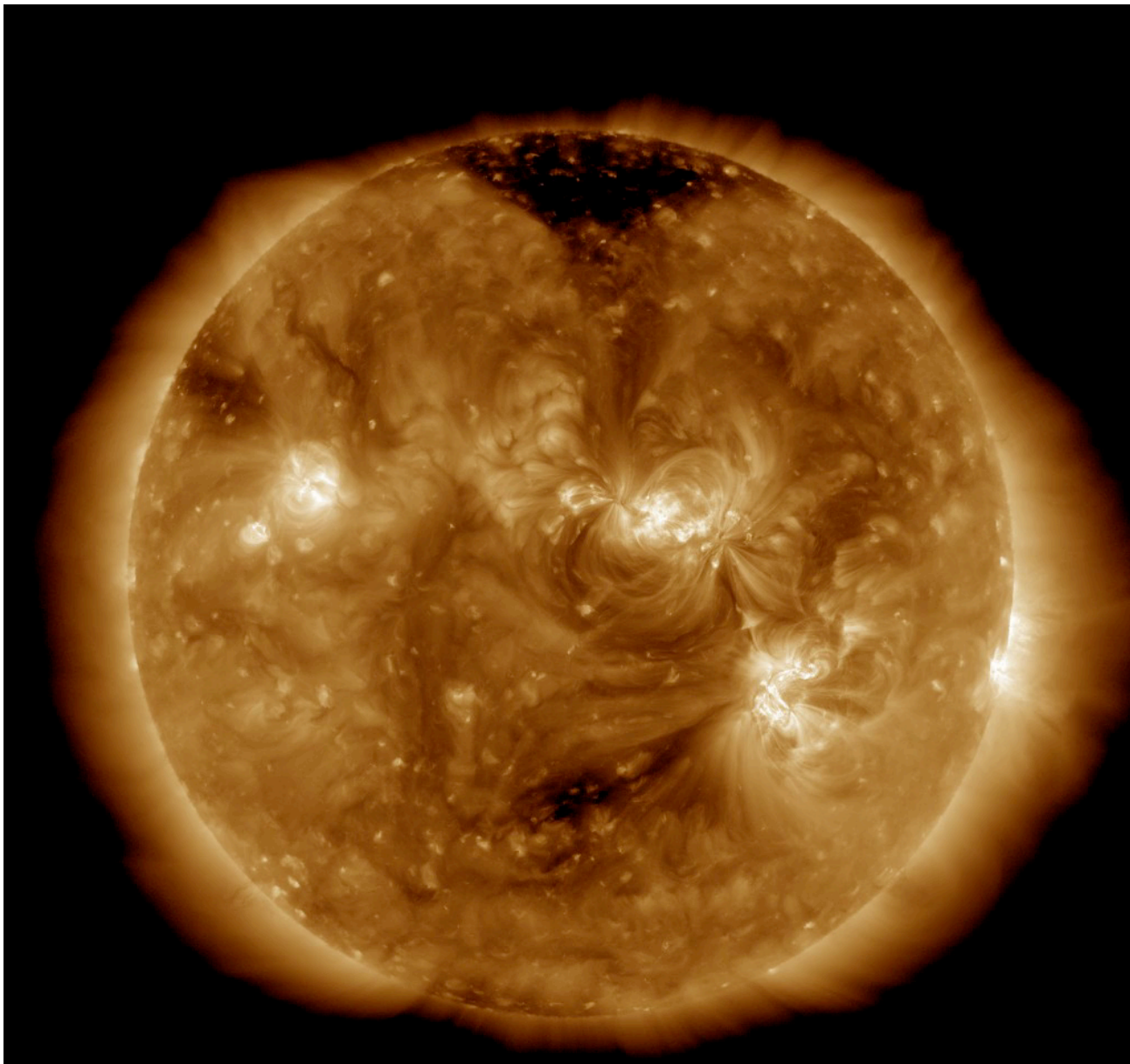
*Sun-Earth Connection;
The Earth's Magnetosphere
and the Importance of Space
Weather*

Dr. Yari Collado-Vega

NASA Goddard Space Flight
Center

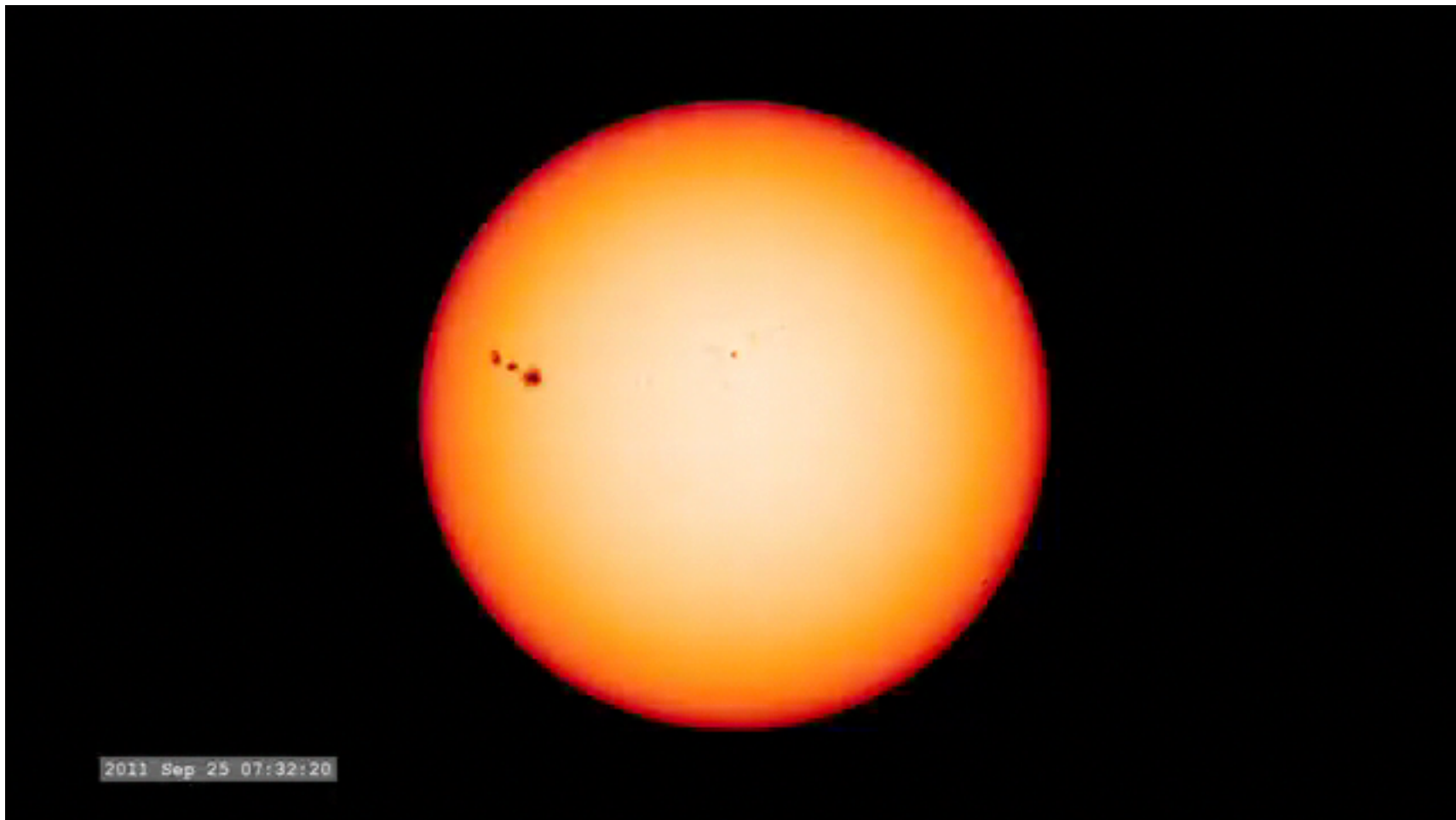
Thanks to the CCMC team

The Sun

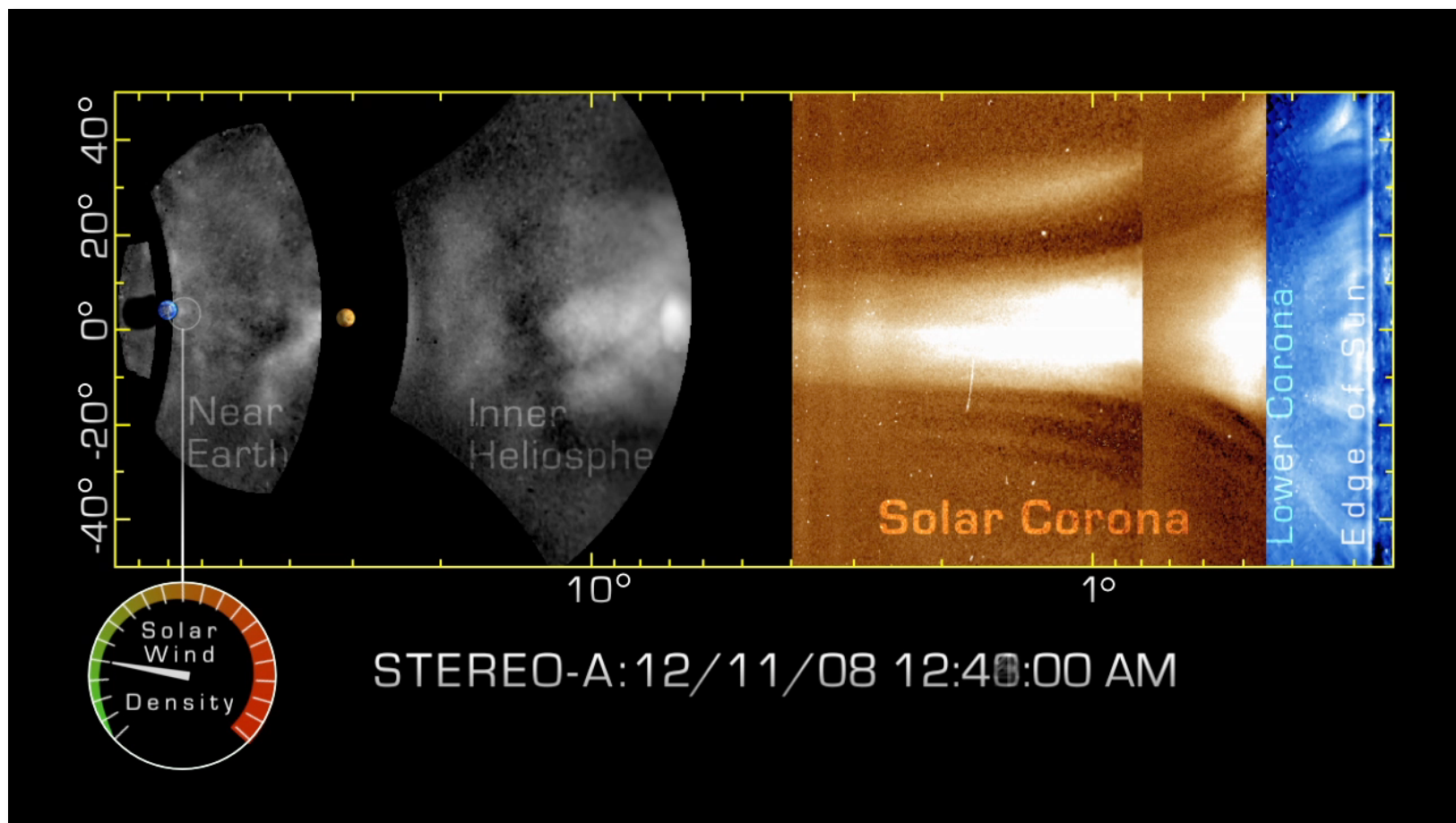


SDO/AIA 193 2017-09-06 00:11:05 UT

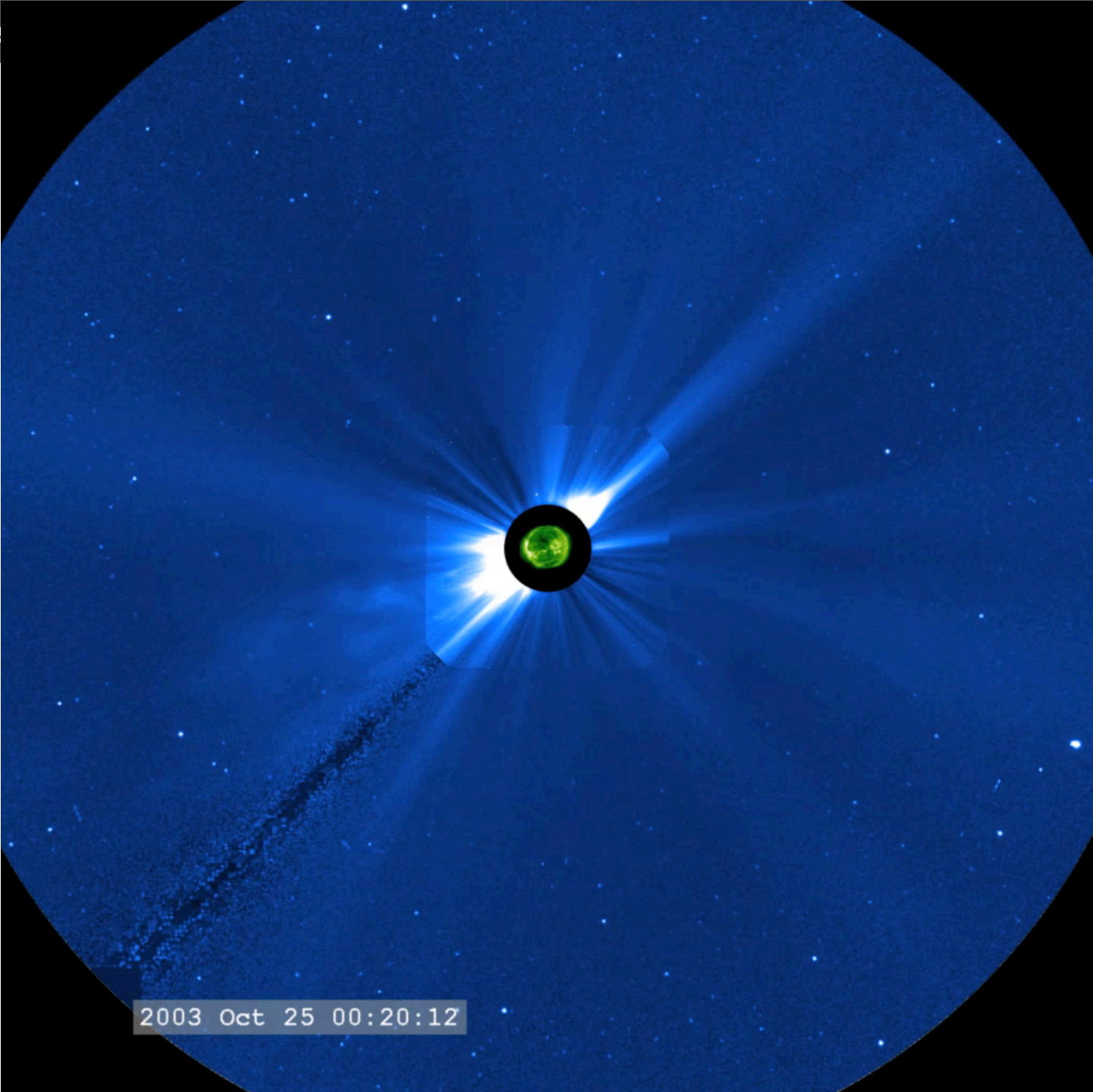
The Sun's Rainbow



CME propagation

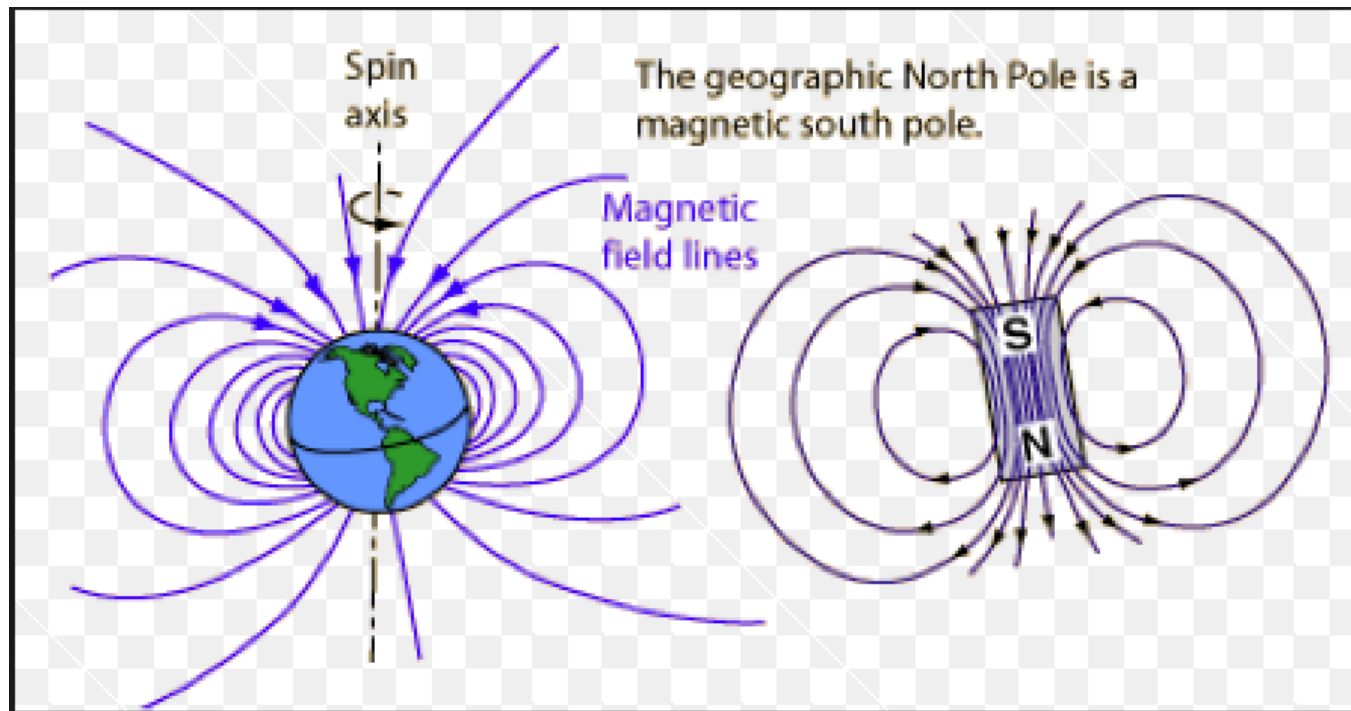


CME propagation to the Earth takes typically 2-4 days.



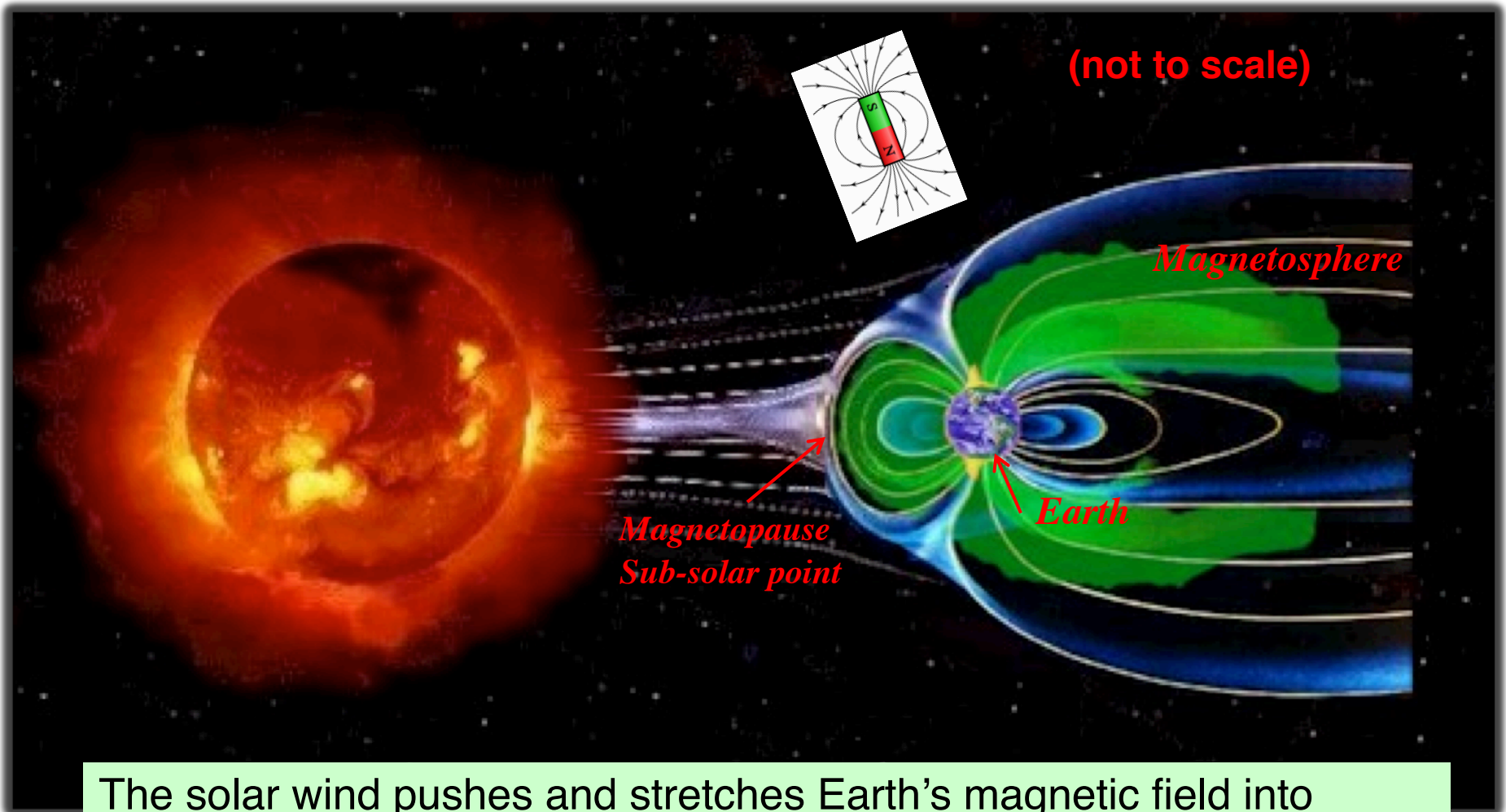
2003 Oct 25 00:20:12

Magnetic Field of the Earth



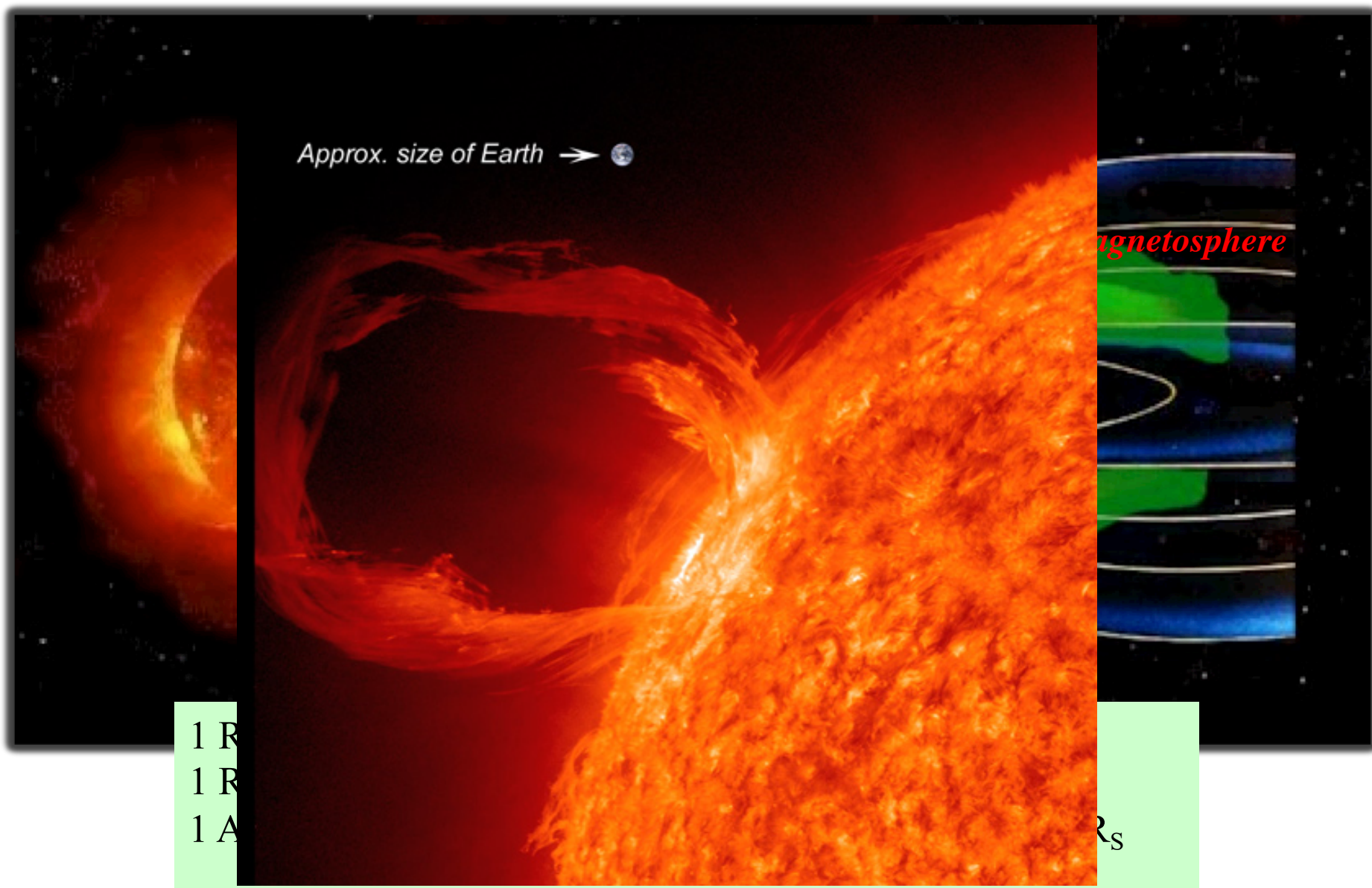
The Earth's magnetic field is similar to that of a bar magnet.

Earth's Magnetic Field

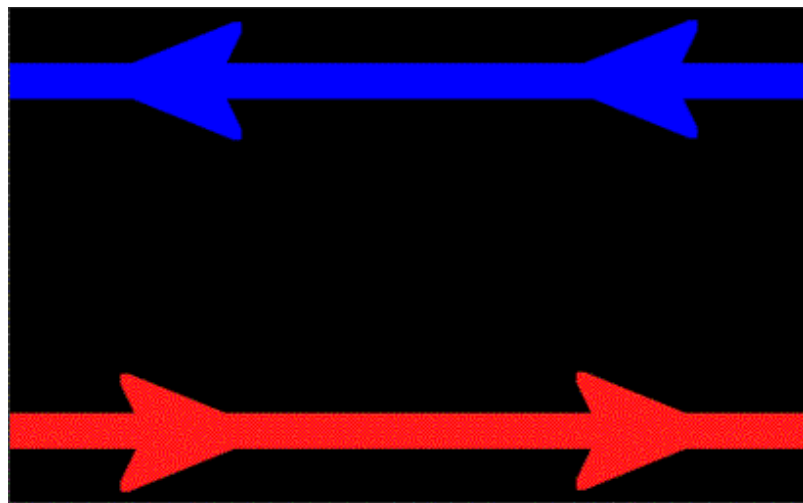


The solar wind pushes and stretches Earth's magnetic field into comet-shaped region called the magnetosphere. The magnetosphere and Earth's atmosphere protect us from the solar wind and other kinds of solar and cosmic radiation.

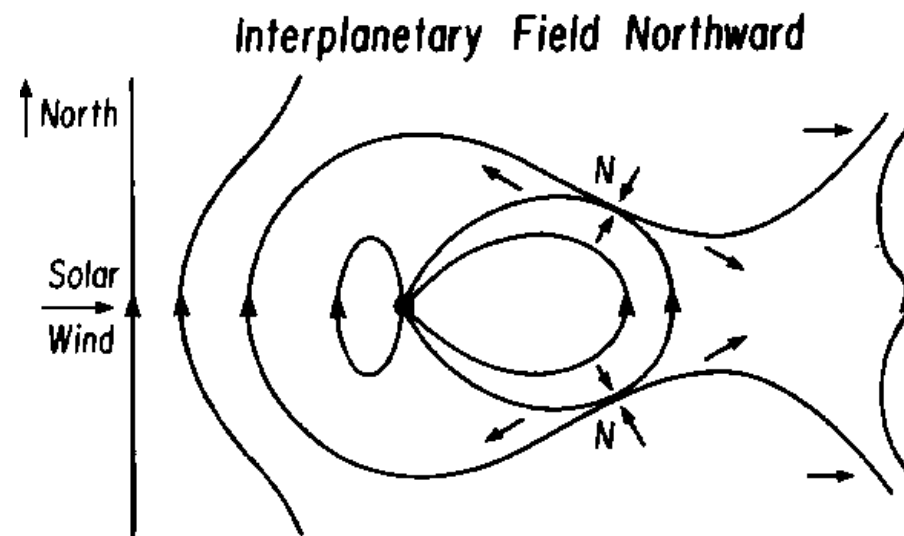
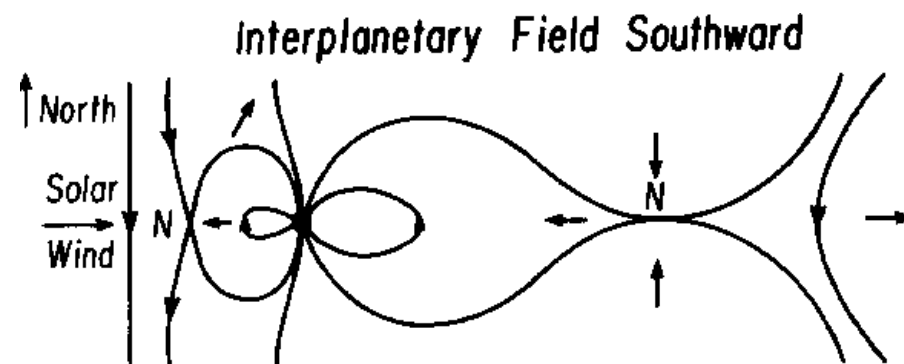
Spatial Scales



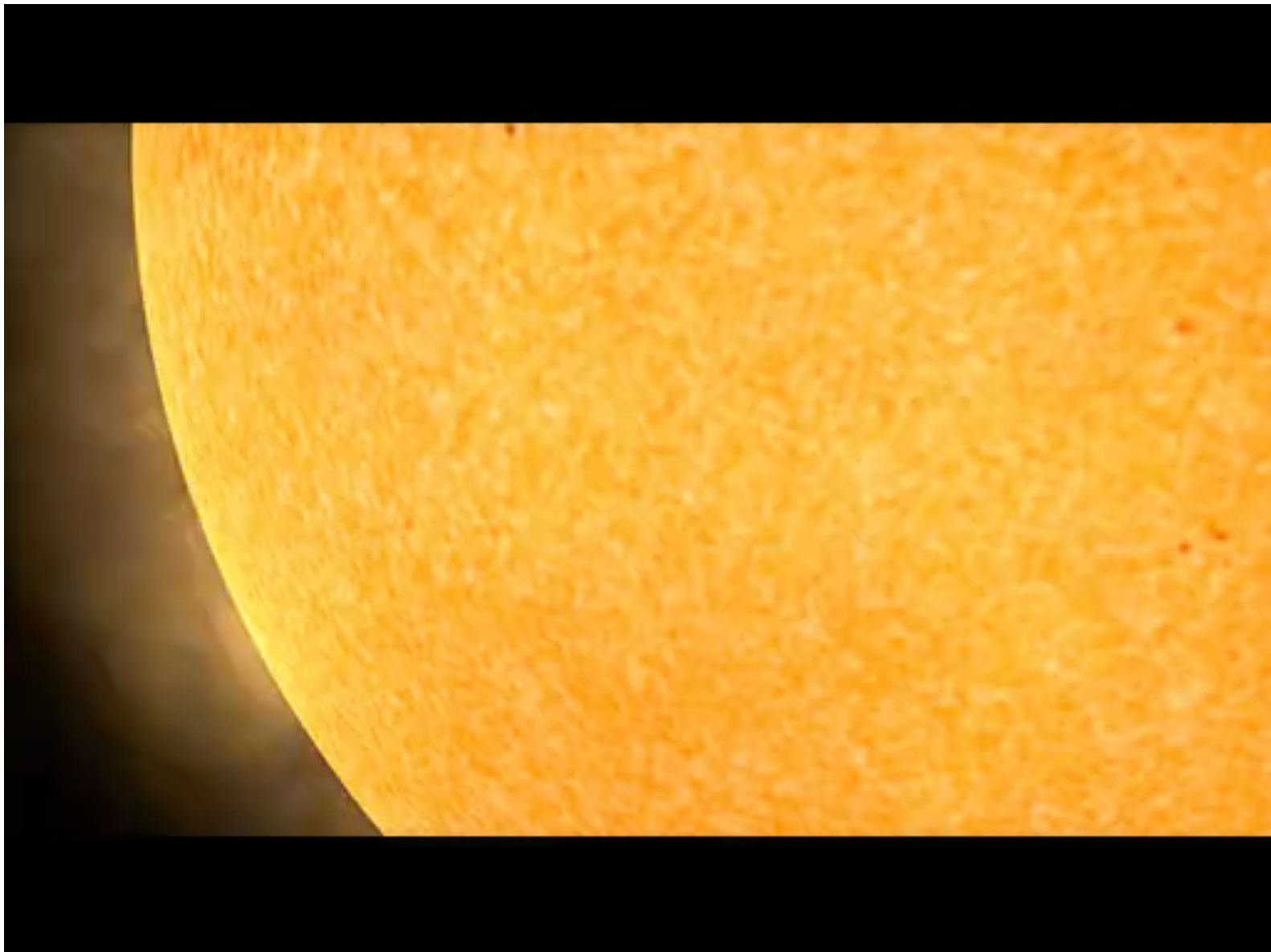
Magnetosphere for Southward and Northward IMF Orientation



Magnetic Reconnection



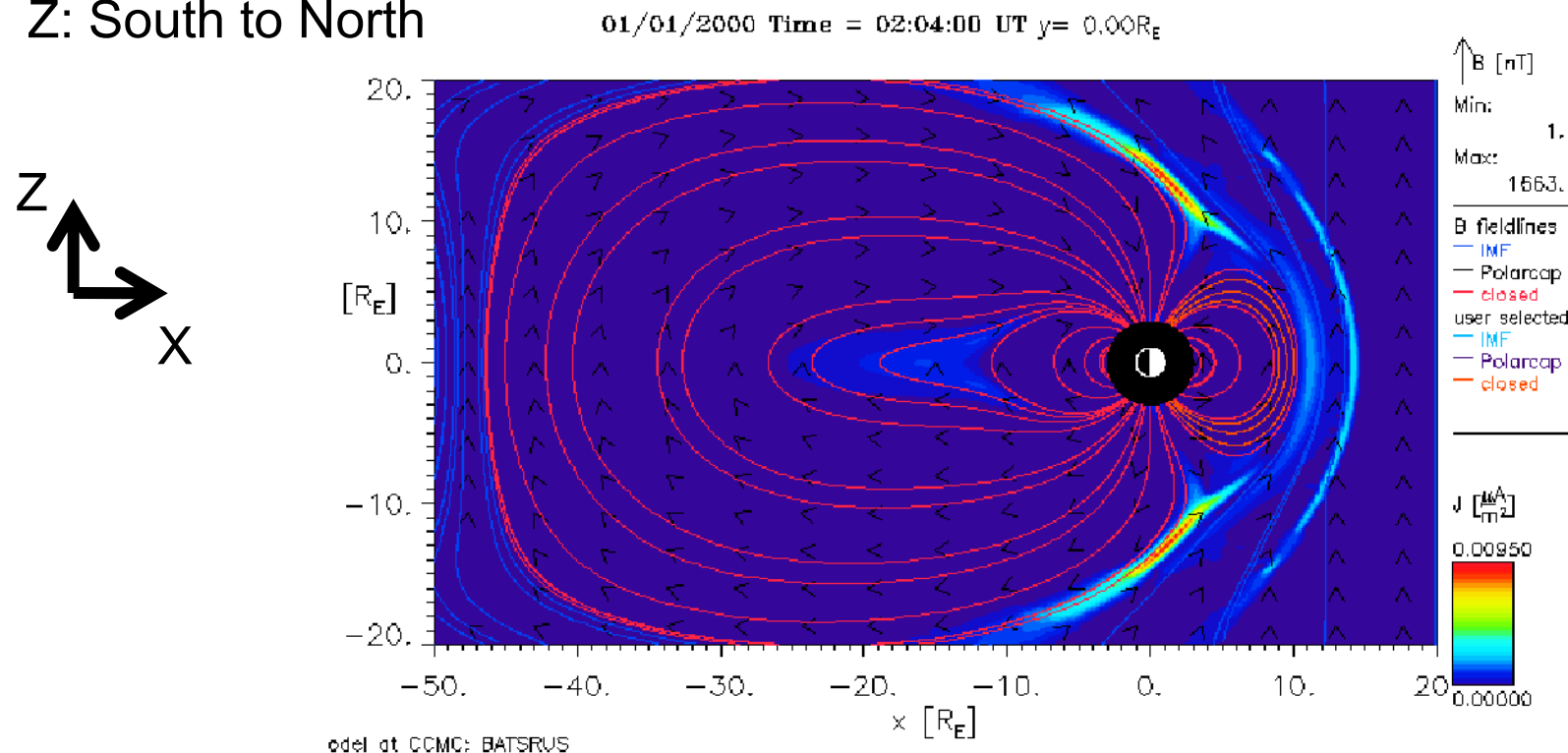
Dungey, 1961



Magnetosphere: Northward IMF

X: Earth to Sun

Z: South to North

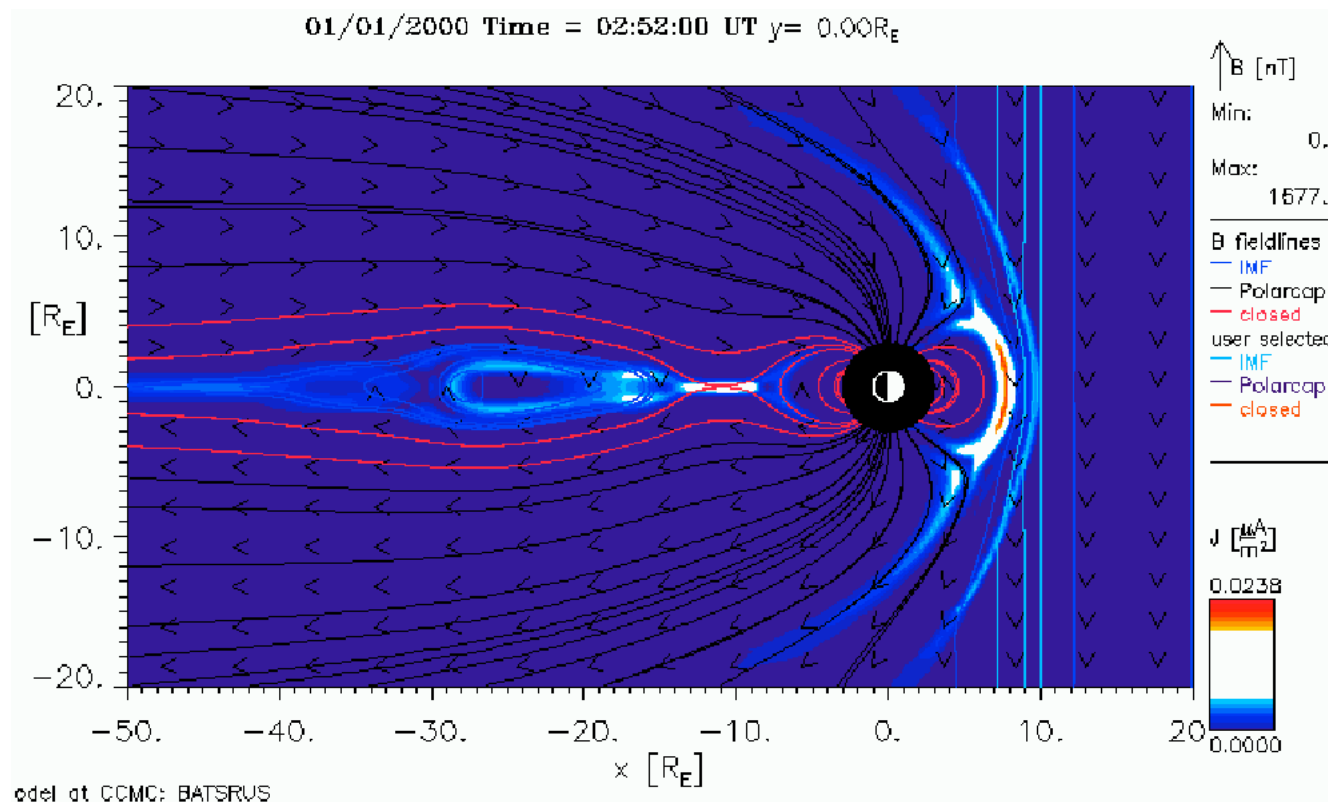


Red lines (closed): Magnetic field (MF) lines with both ends connected to the Earth

Black lines (open): MF lines with only one end at the Earth

Blue lines (interplanetary): MF lines with both ends in the interplanetary space

Magnetosphere: Southward IMF



Red lines (closed): Magnetic field (MF) lines with both ends connected to the Earth

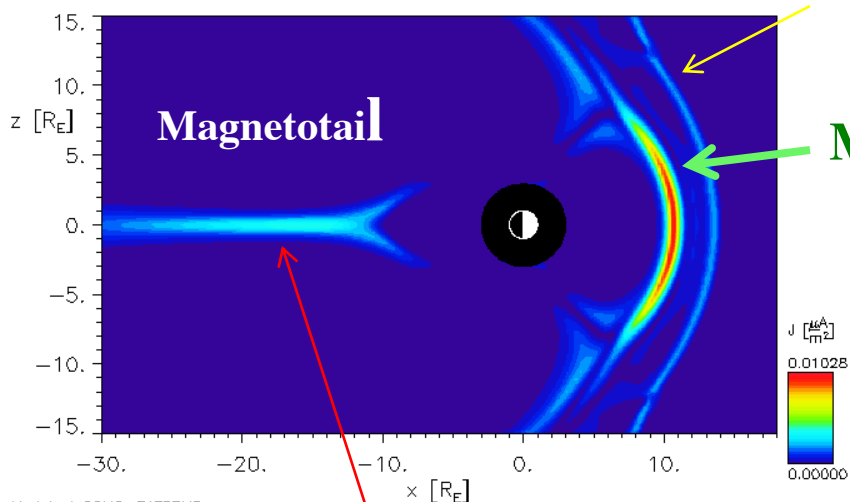
Black lines (open): MF lines with only one end at the Earth

Blue lines (interplanetary): MF lines with both ends in the interplanetary space

Magnetosphere in Different Cut Planes

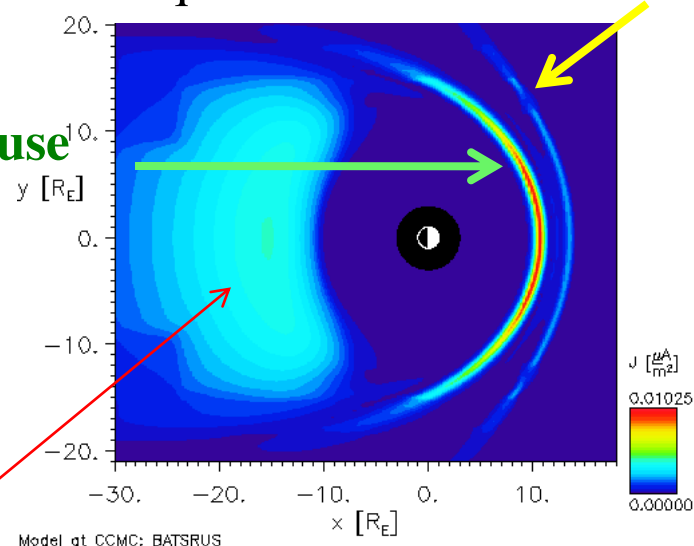
meridional cut $Y=0$

Bow shock



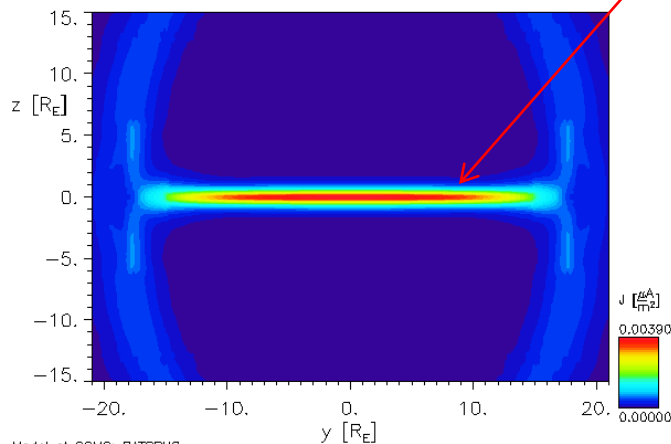
equatorial cut $Z=0$

Bow shock



Magnetotail current sheet

01/01/2000 Time = 02:00:00 UT $x = -15.0 R_E$

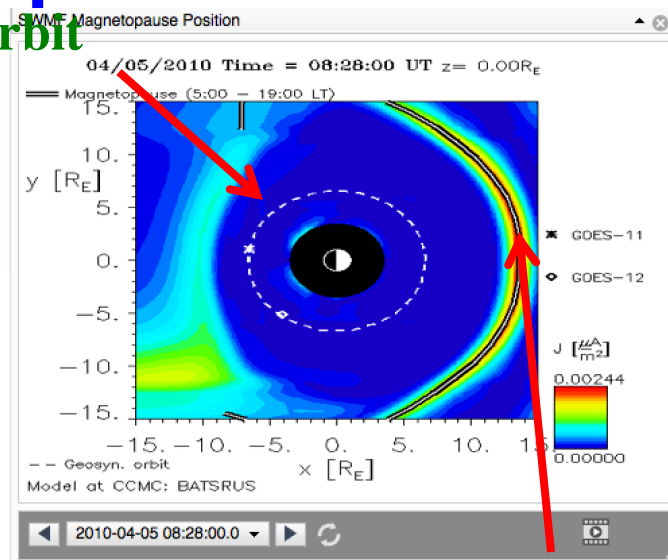
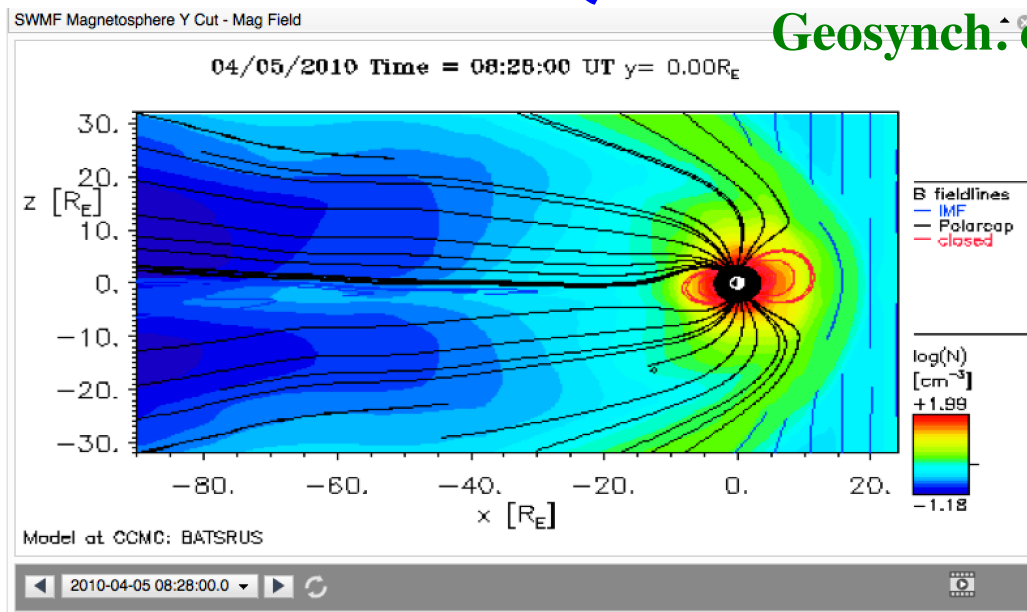


cross-tail cut $X = -15 R_E$

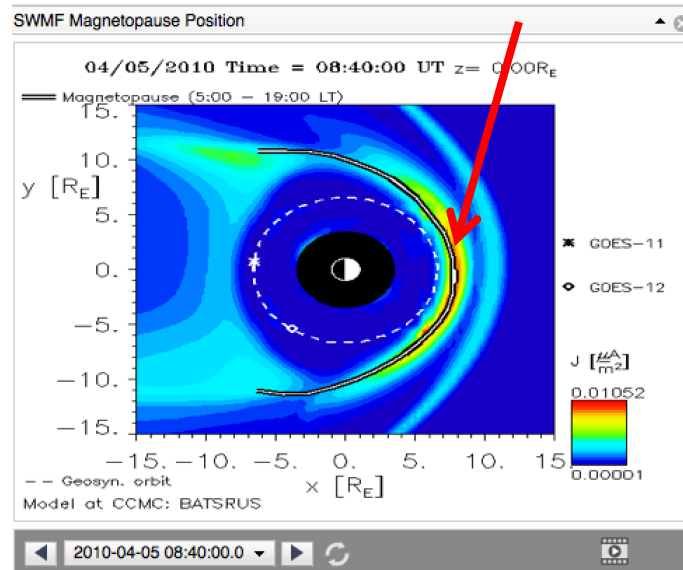
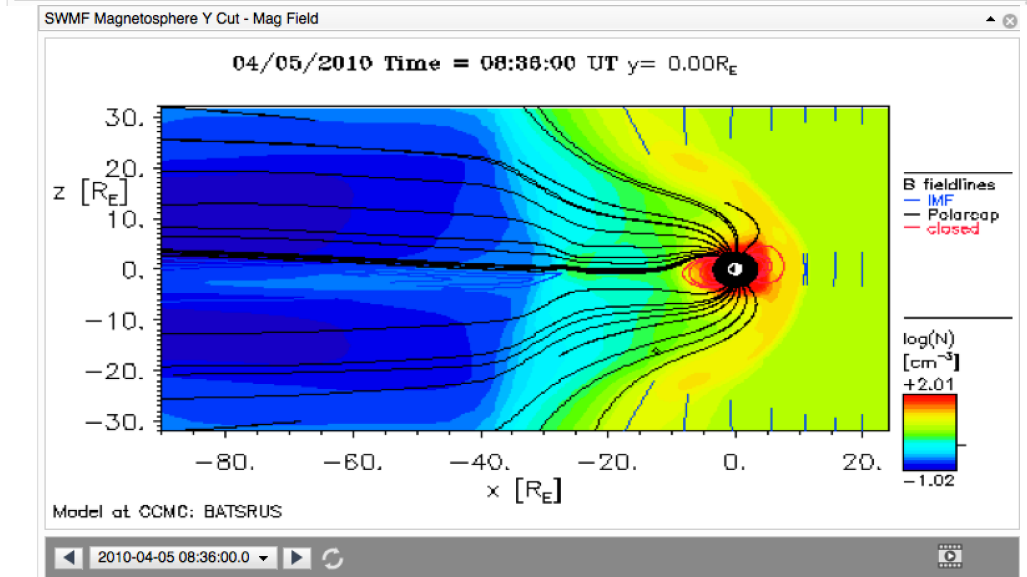
Magnetosphere:

Quiet vs. Compressed

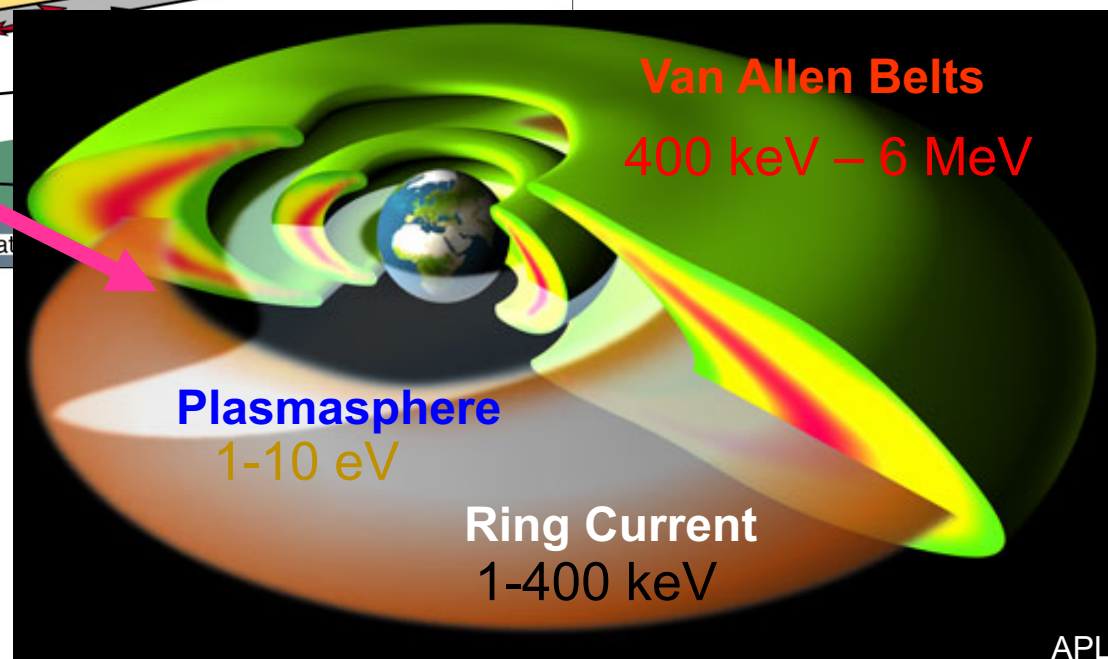
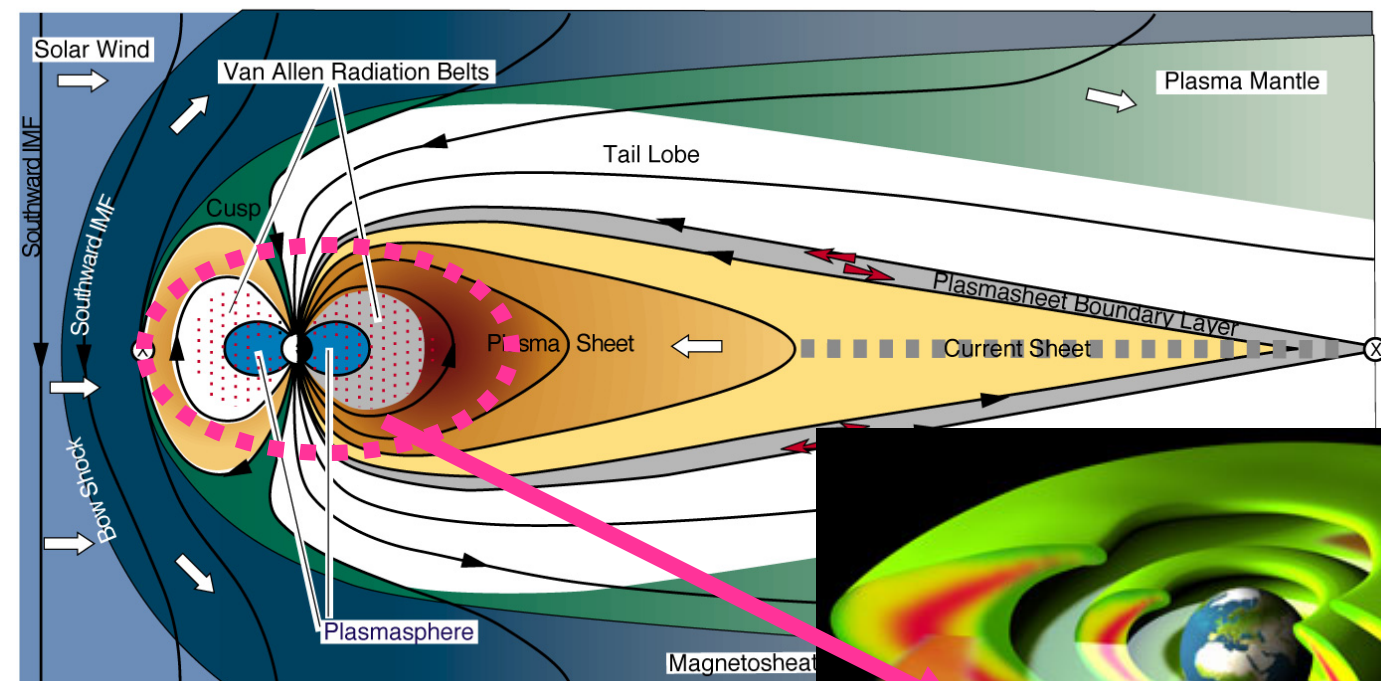
Geosynch. orbit



Magnetopause



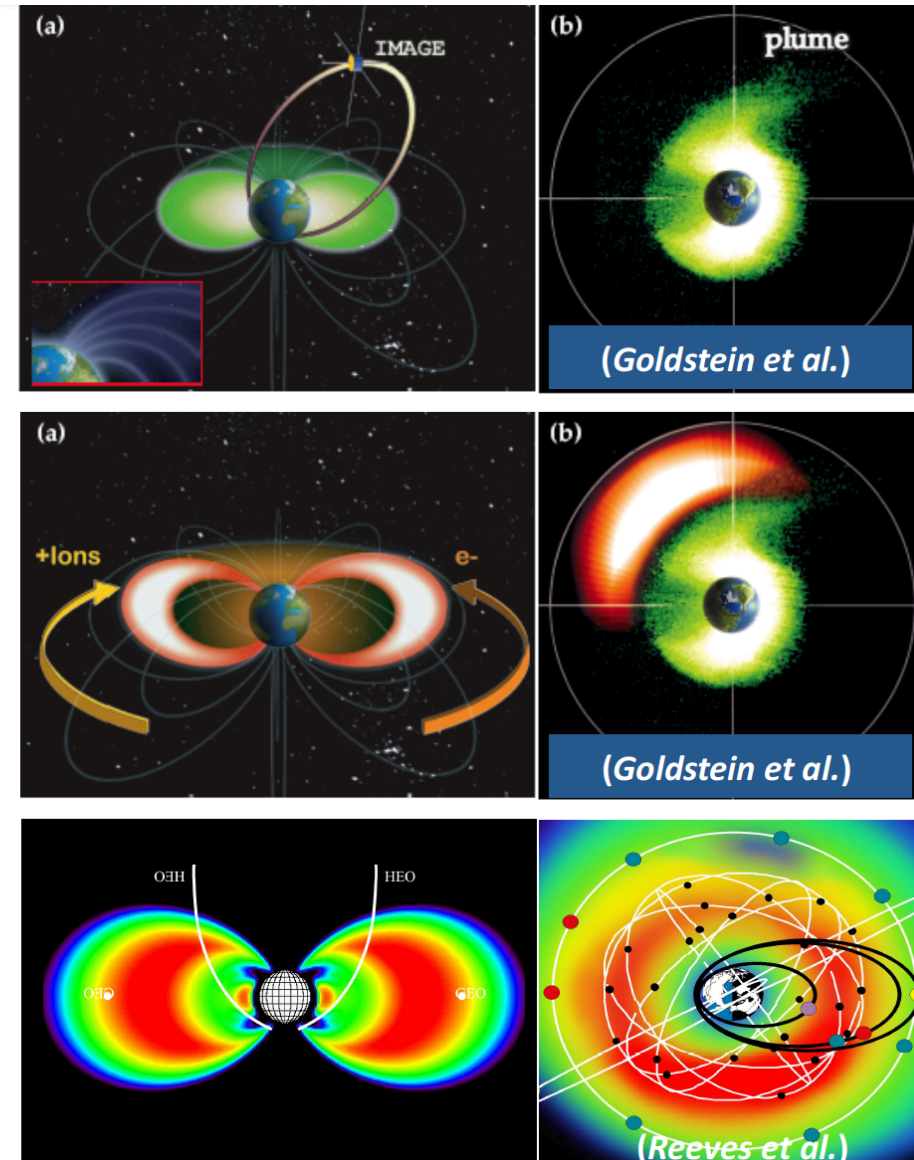
Inner Magnetosphere (up to ~ 10 RE)

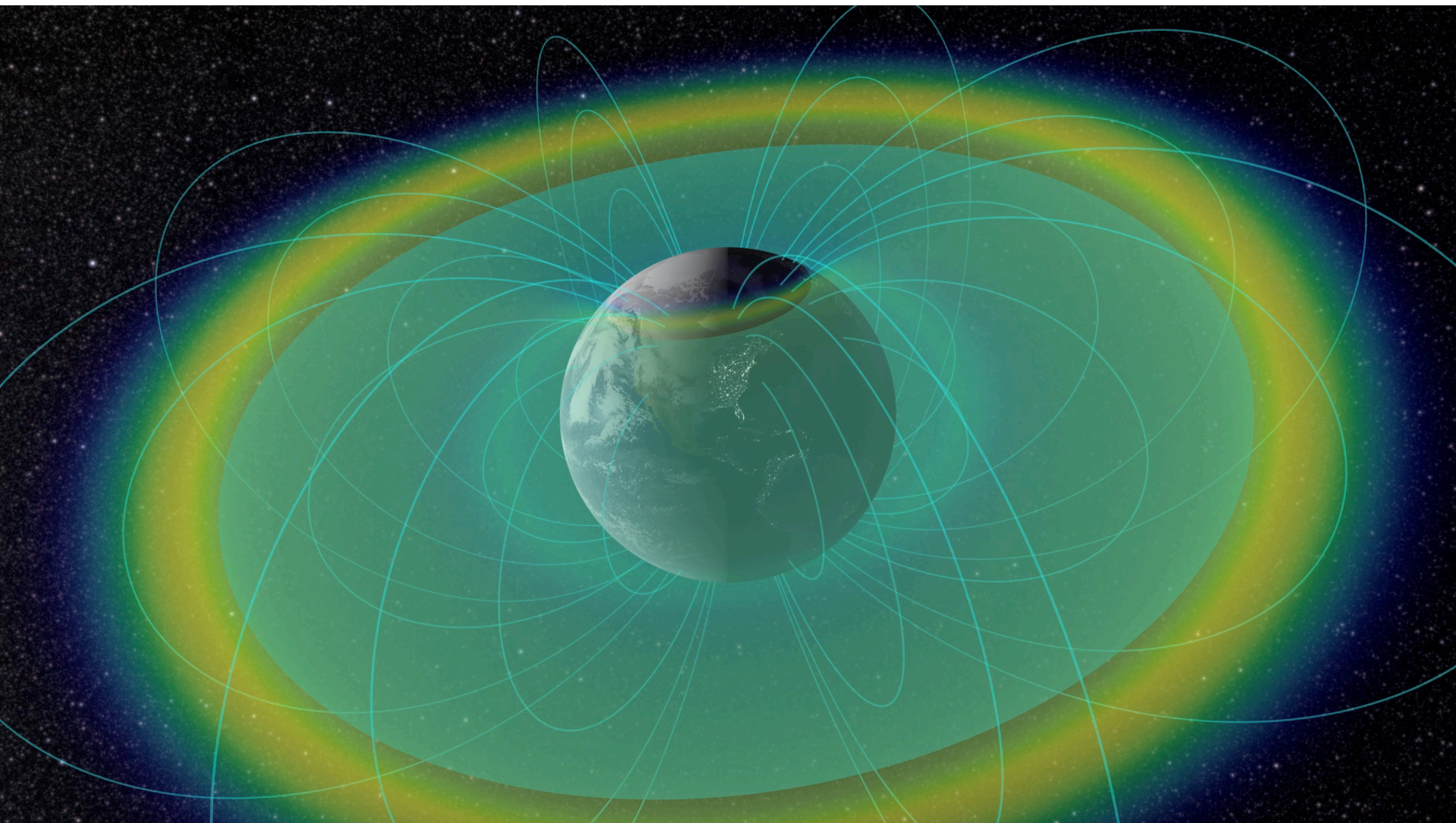


Inner Magnetosphere Plasmas

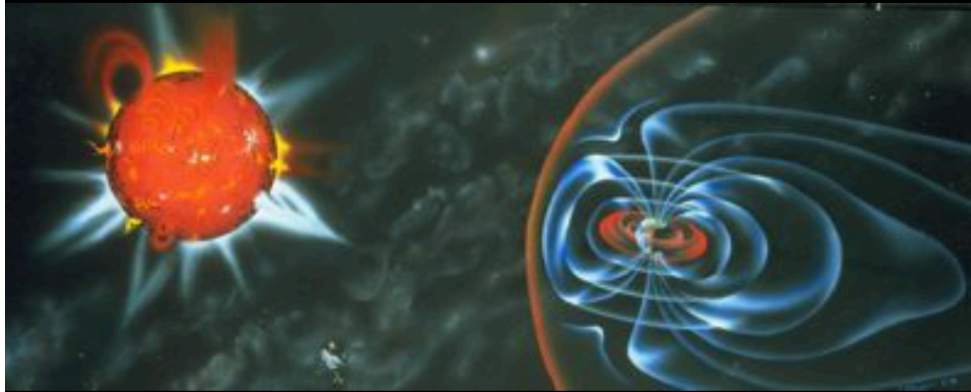
- Plasmasphere
 - 1-10 eV ions
 - ionospheric origin
- Ring current
 - 1-400 keV ions
 - both ionospheric and solar wind origin
- Outer radiation belt
 - 0.4-10 MeV electrons
 - magnetospheric origin

Inner magnetosphere: Gigantic Particle accelerator



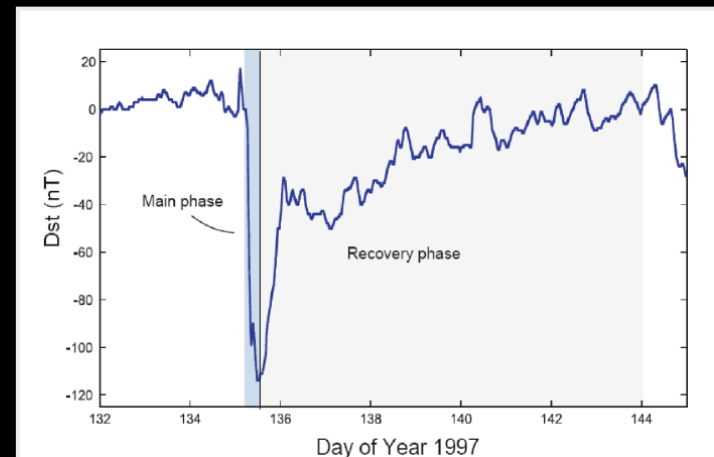


Magnetic Storms



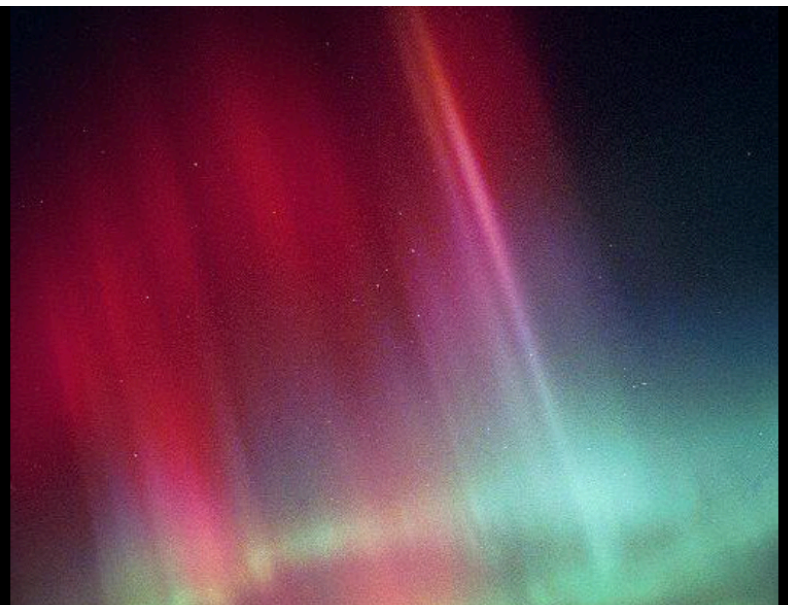
- Dst measures ring current development
 - Storm sudden commencement (SSC), main phase, and recovery phase
 - Duration: days

- Most intense solar wind-magnetosphere coupling
- Associated with solar coronal mass ejections (CME), coronal holes HSS
- IMF Bz southward, strong electric field in the tail
- Formation of ring current and other global effects



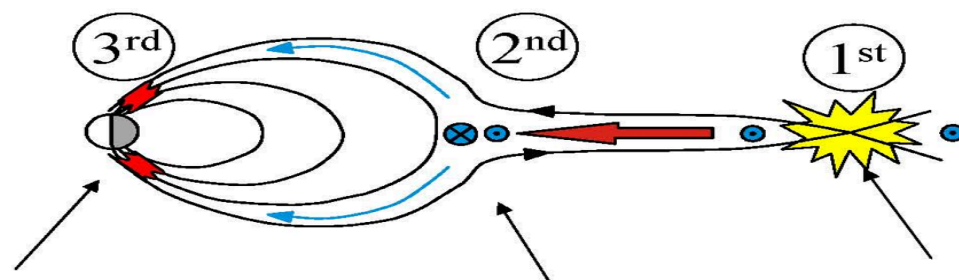
Substorms

- Instabilities that abruptly and explosively release solar wind energy stored within the Earth's magnetotail.
- manifested most visually by a characteristic global development of auroras
- Last ~ hours



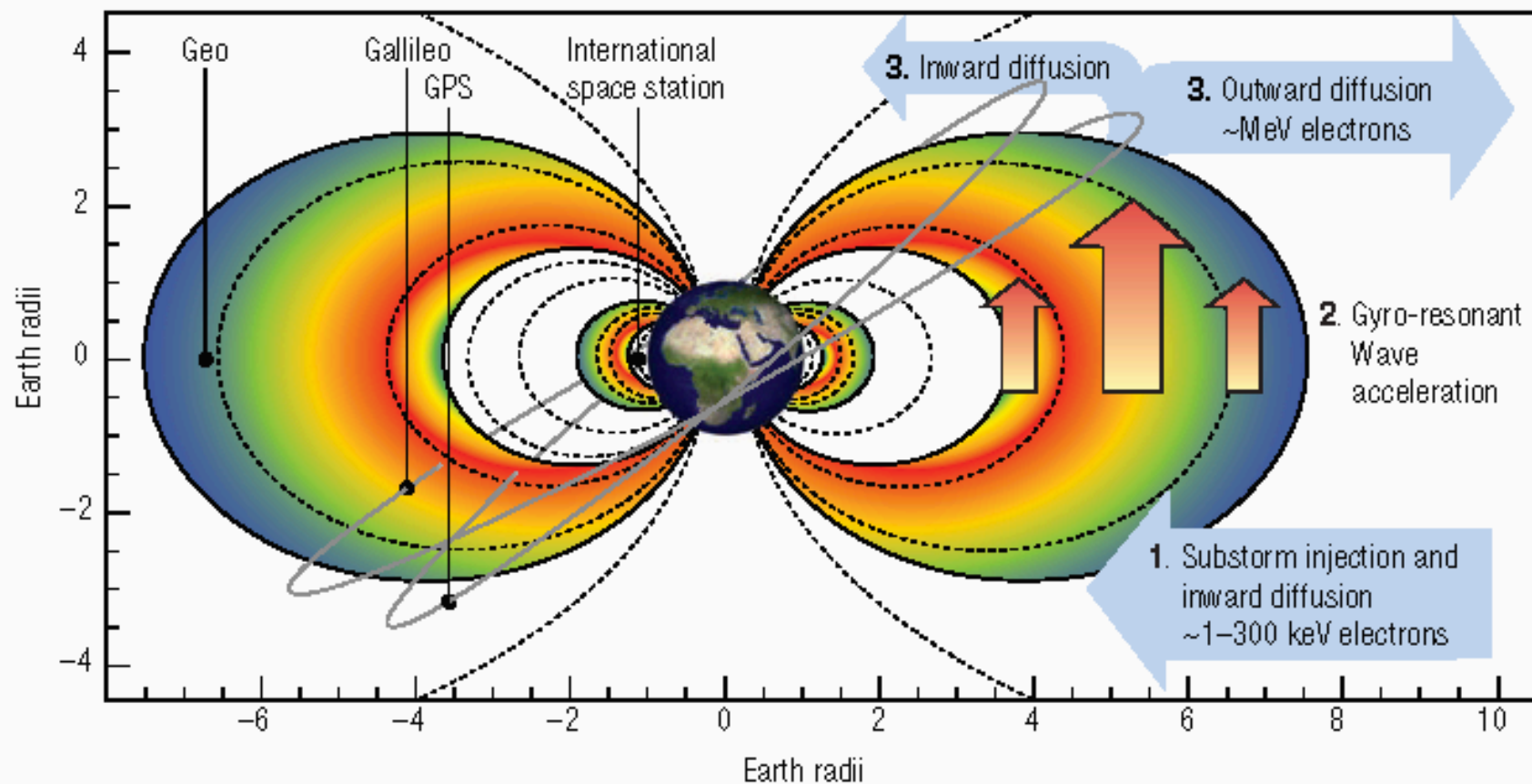
From 2008 THEMIS Science Nuggets
By Angelopoulos

Reconnection Model (Explosion)



Key regions: Aurora Current Disruption Reconnection

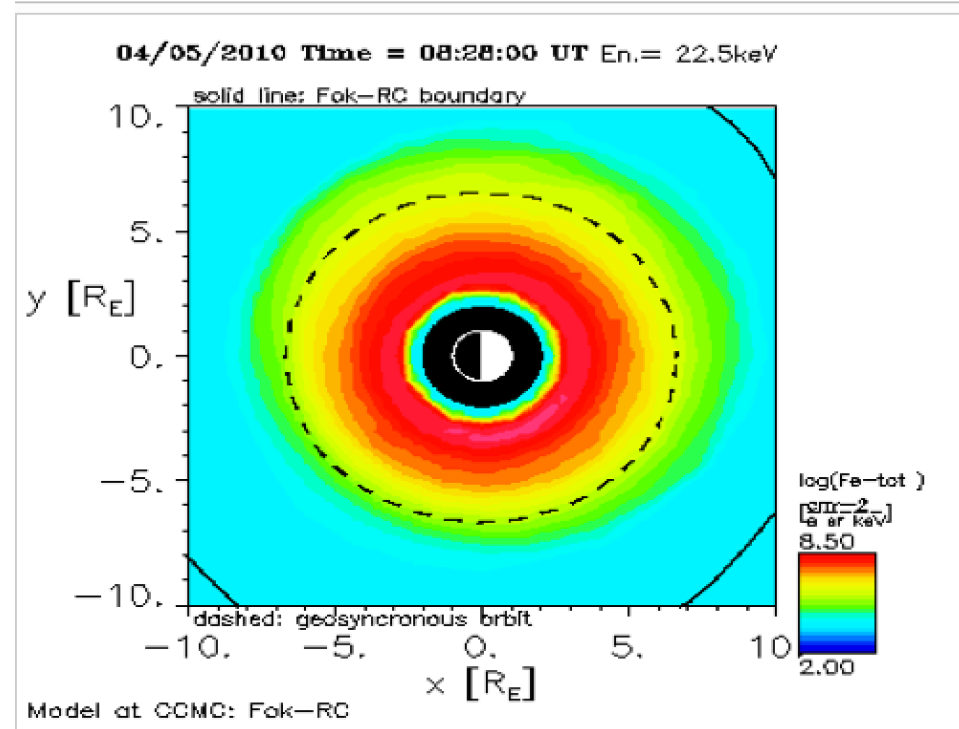
Electron acceleration in the outer radiation belt



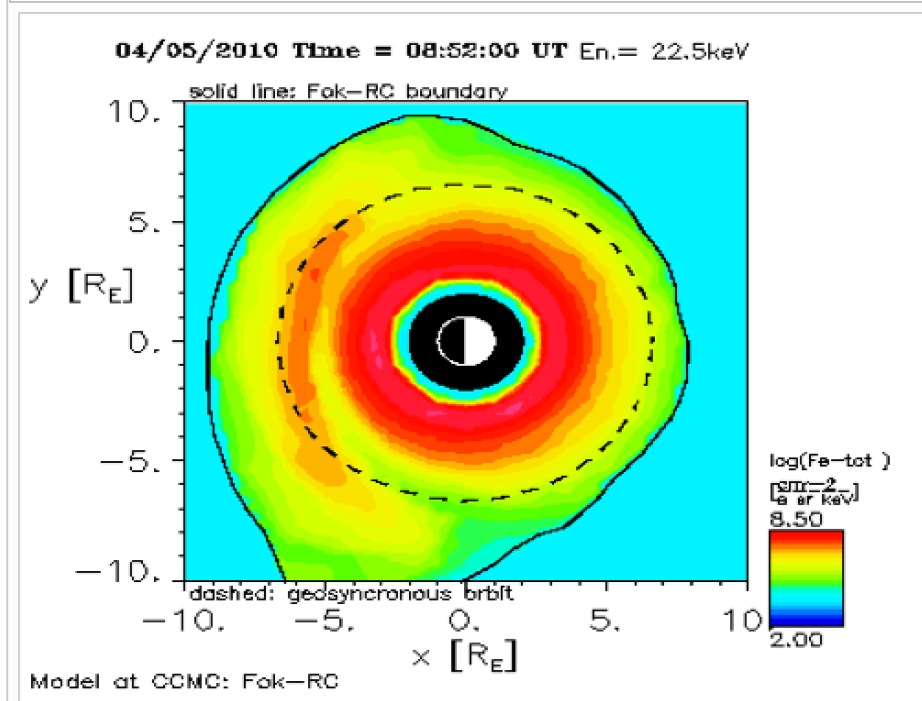
Horne et al., 2007, Nature Physics

Ring Current: Quiet vs. Active

Fok Ring Current electrons at 22.5 keV



Fok Ring Current electrons at 22.5 keV



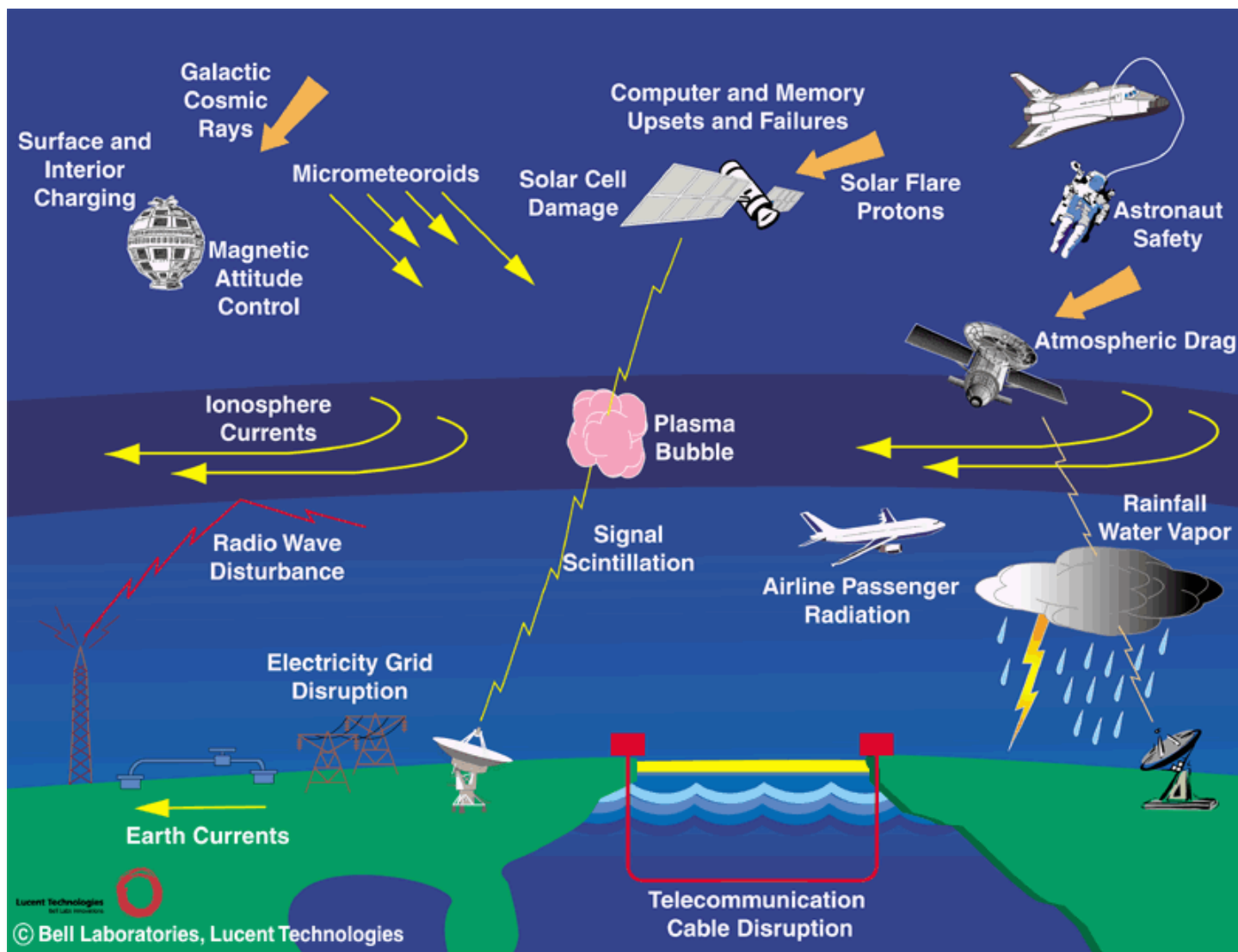
2010-04-05 08:28:00.0



2010-04-05 08:52:00.0

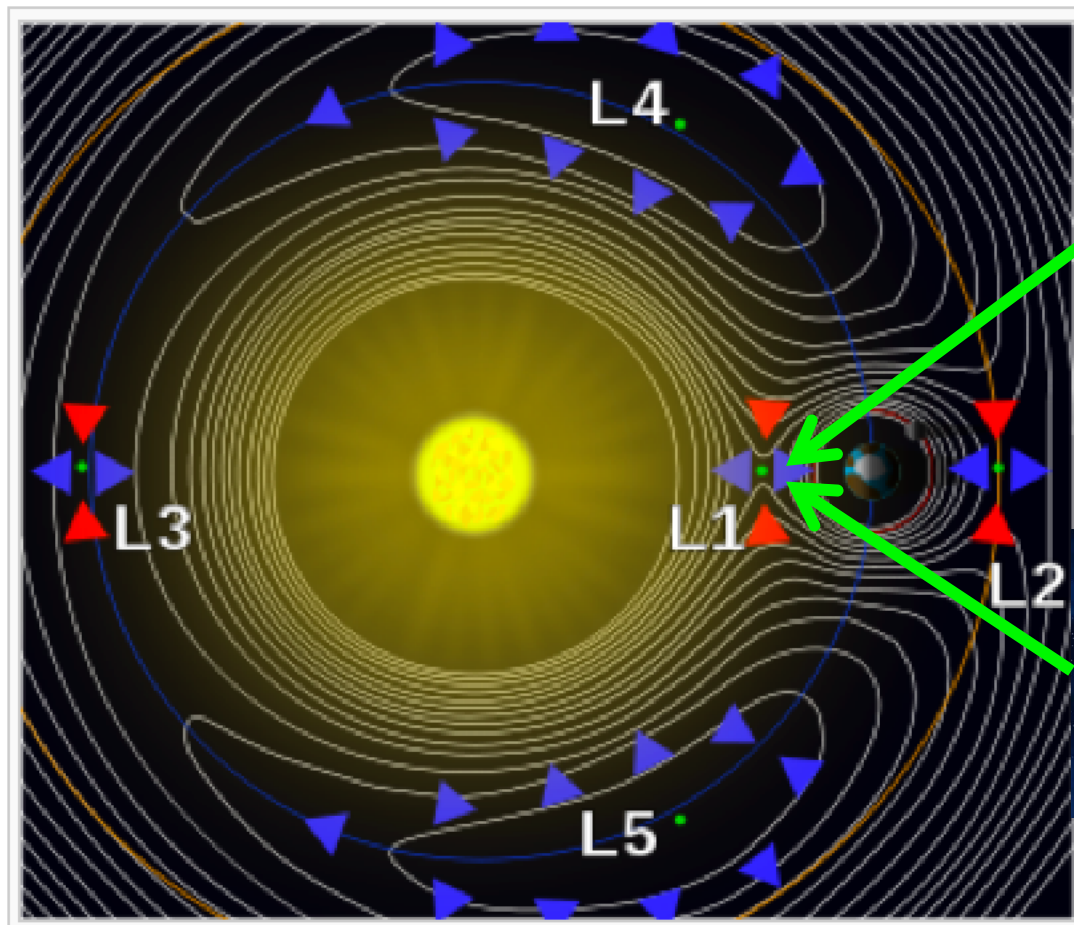


Space Weather Impacts



Space weather impacts (credit: L. Lanzerotti/Bell Labs)

Lagrange Point – L1



**Advanced
Composition
Explorer**



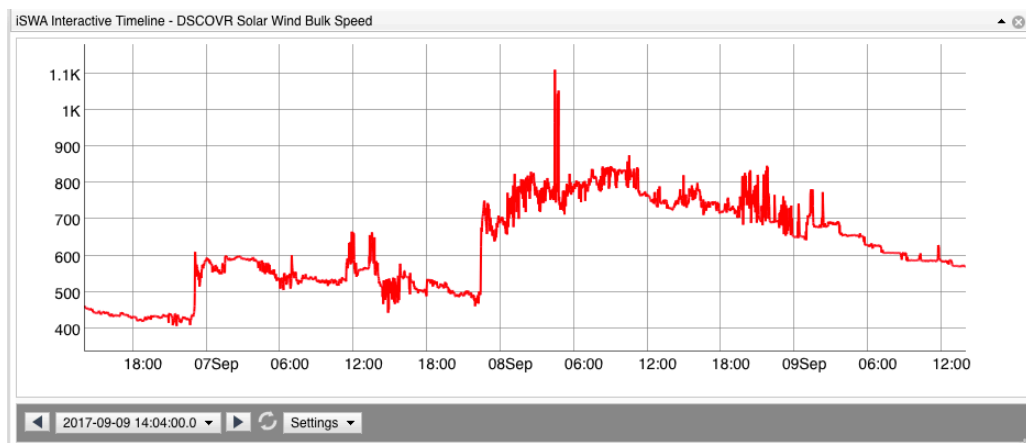
DSCOVR

L1 (Solar Wind Monitor ACE/DSCOVR location): $\sim 200 R_E$ sunward
 You can fit 1 Sun between the Earth and L1.
 $2 R_S$ (Solar diameter) $\sim 220 R_E$

Solar Wind Parameters at DSCOVR

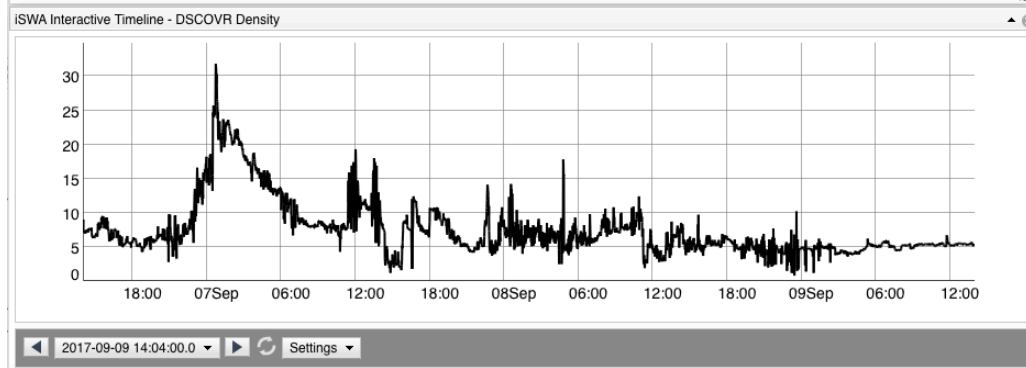
on 09/2017

km/s



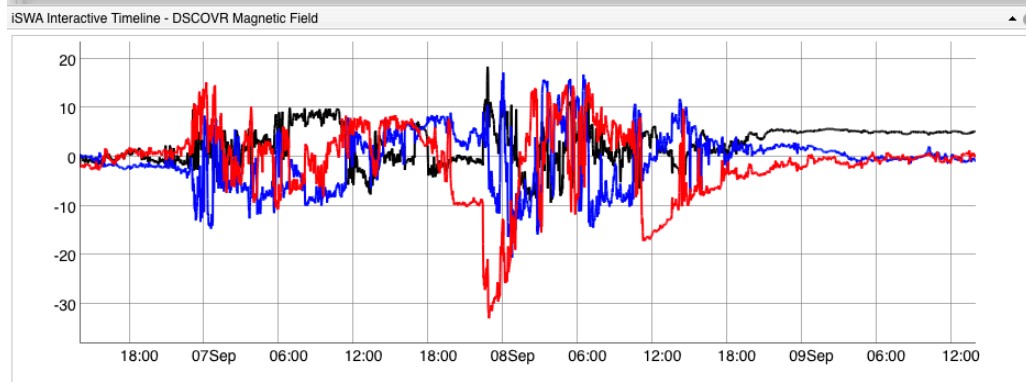
Velocity

part/cm³



Density

nT



Magnetic field

B_x, B_y, B_z

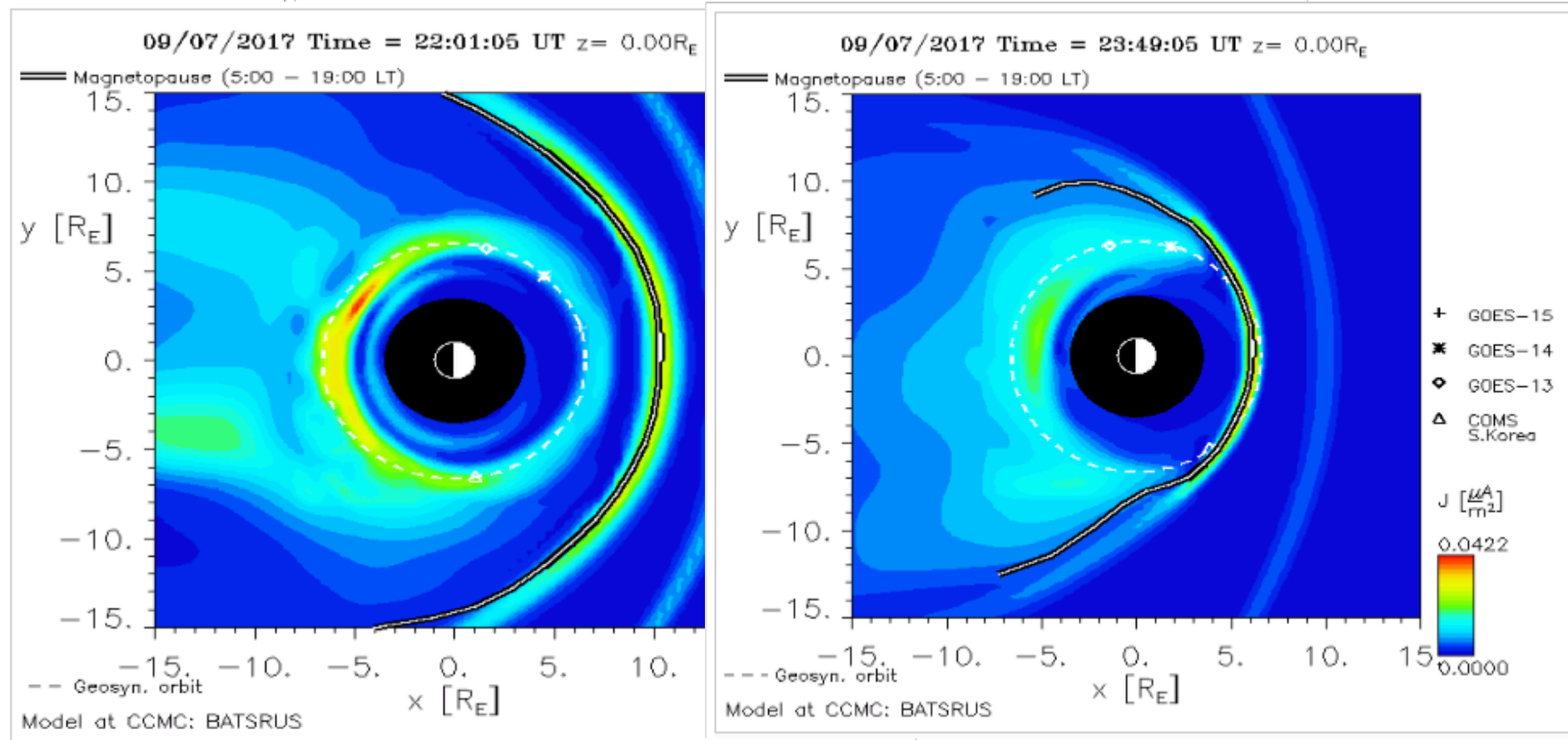
X: Earth to Sun

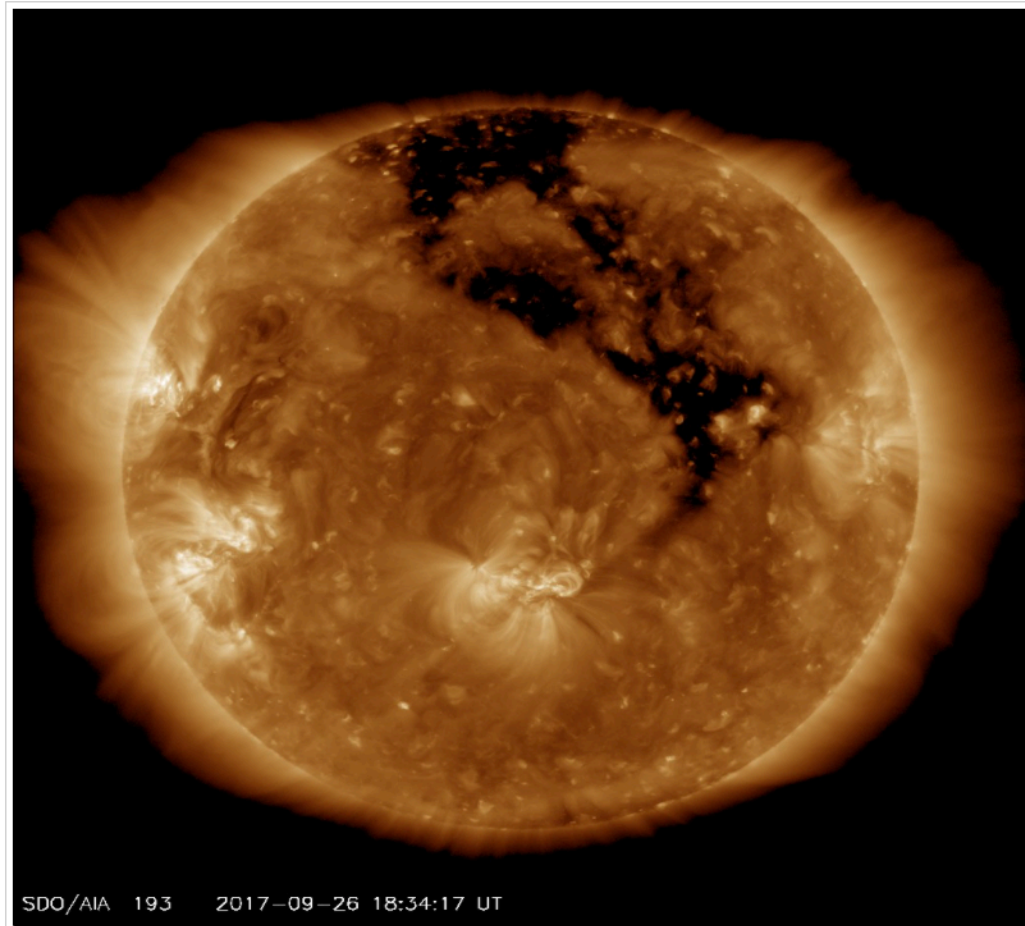
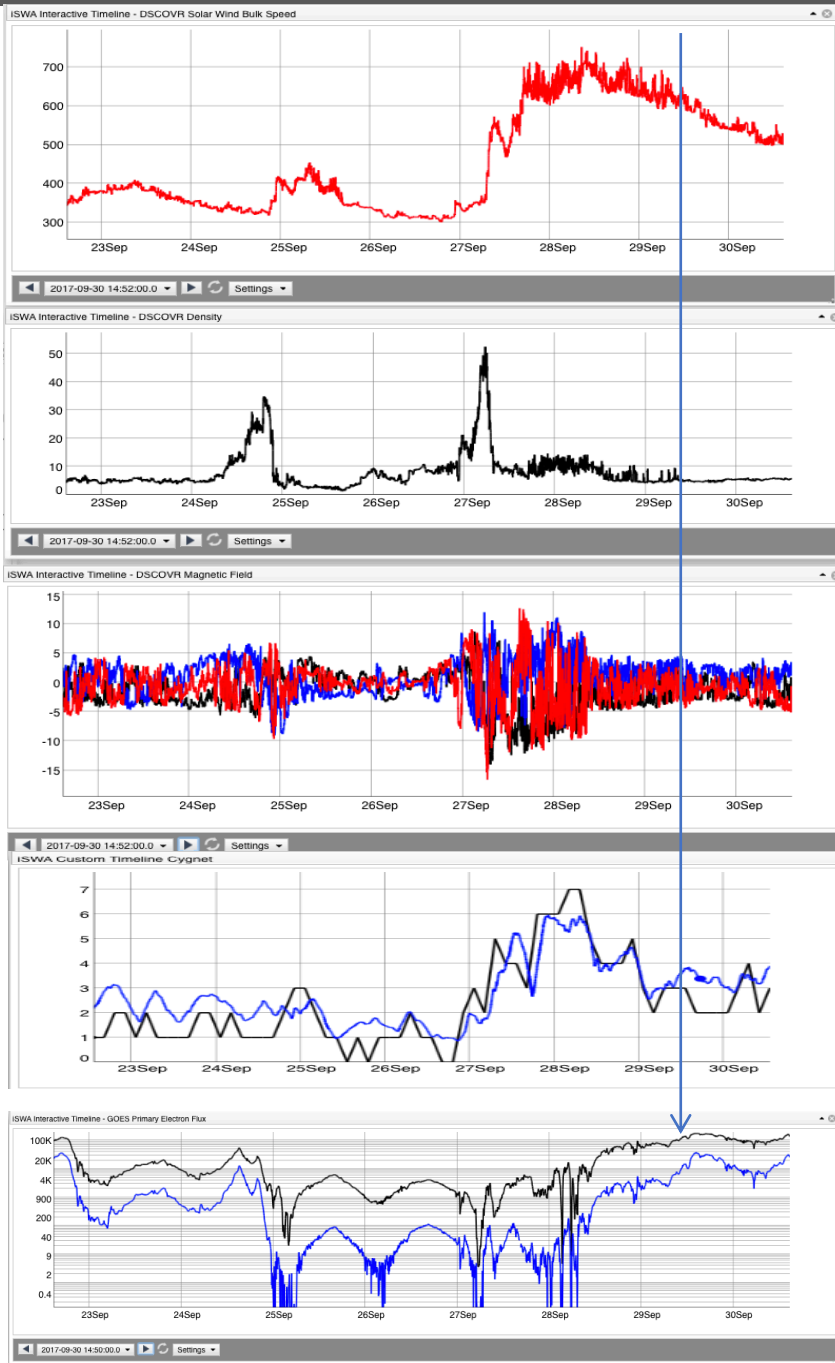
Z: North to South

Magnetopause Stand-off Distance

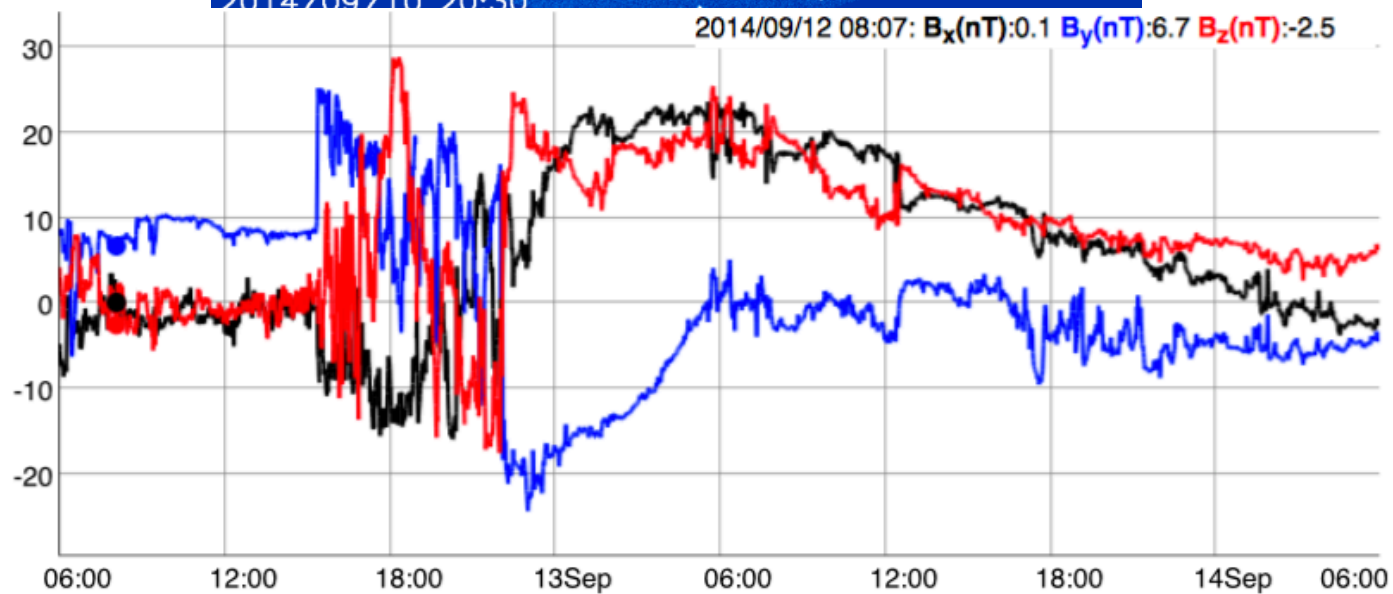
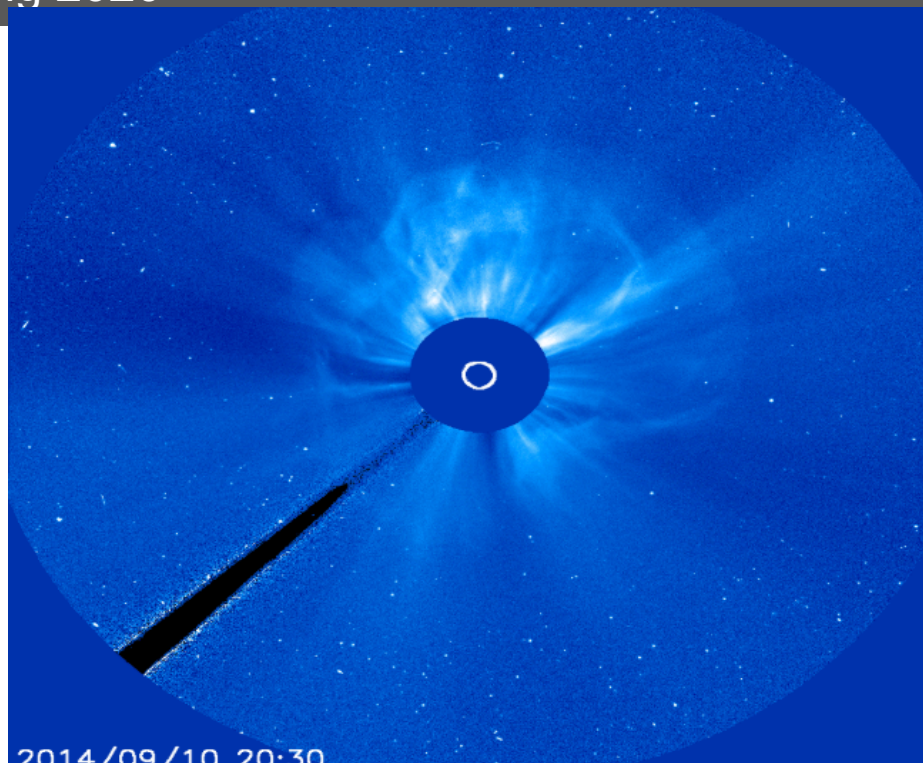
Degree of compression of MP due to dynamic pressure of solar wind

SWMF2011+RCM 3-Day Magnetopause Standoff Distance





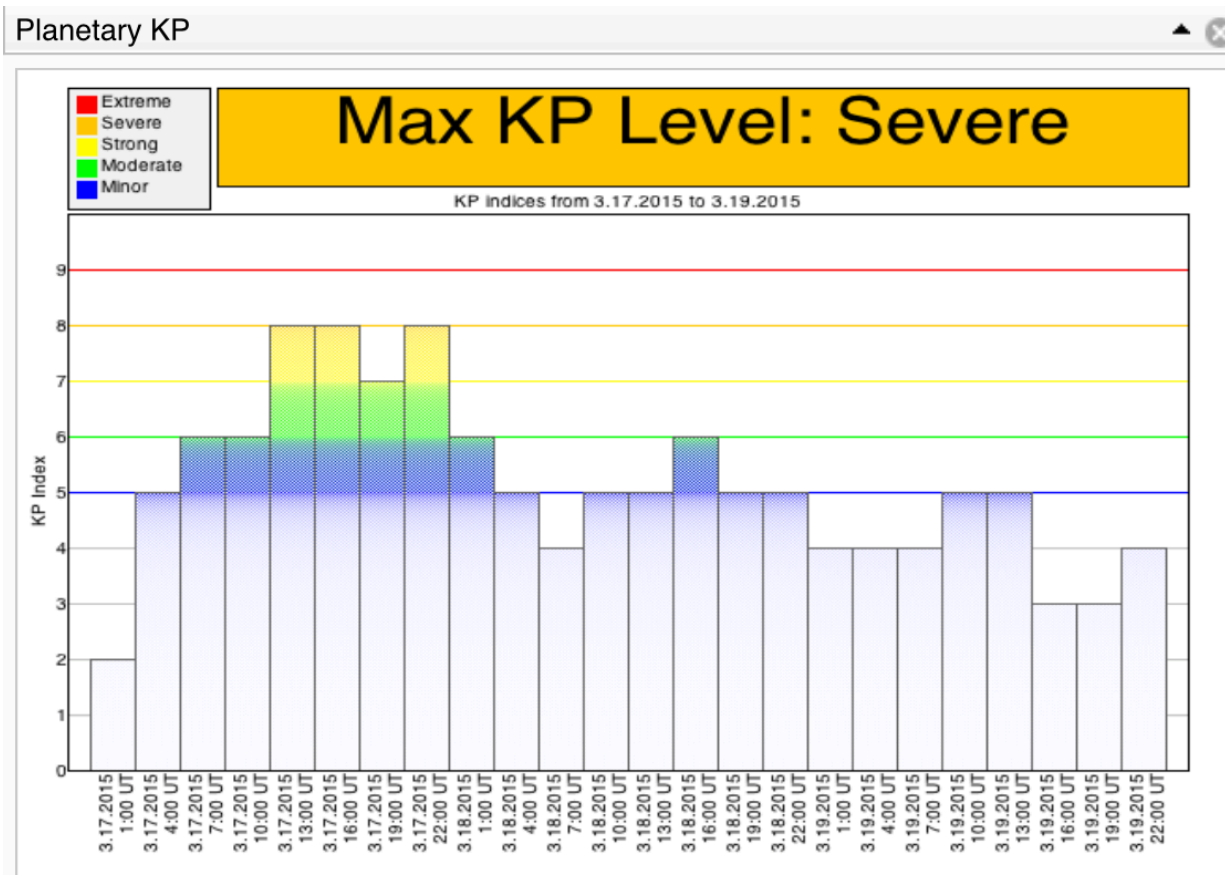
HSS and radiation belt electron flux enhancement



Kp index

"planetarische Kennziffer" (= planetary index).

- Geomagnetic activity index - range from 0-9
disturbance levels of magnetic field on the ground – currents



Threshold $Kp \geq 6$

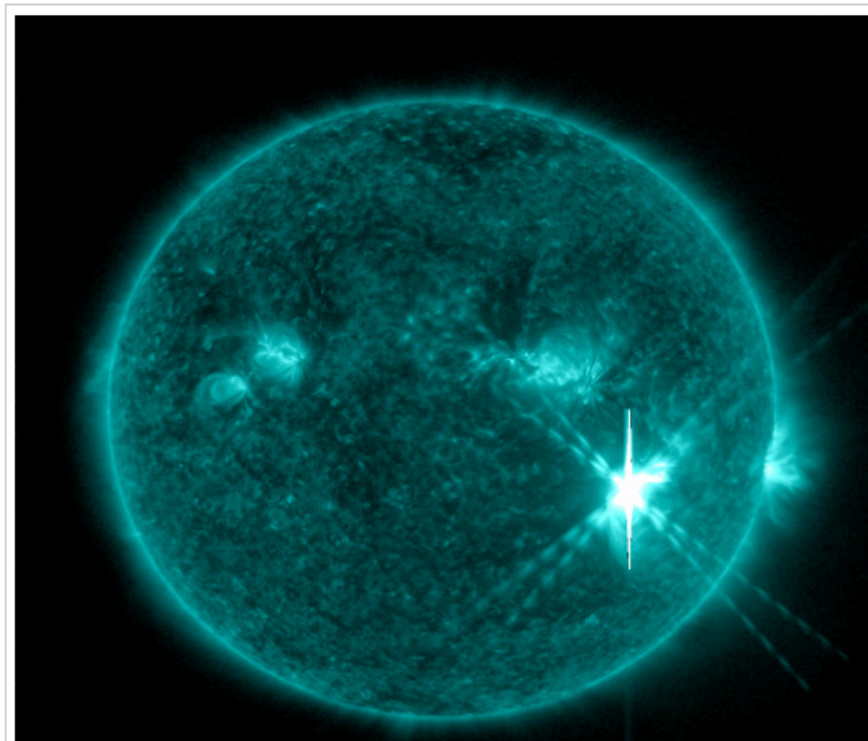
Energetic Proton Flux

- >10 MeV flux by GOES spacecraft

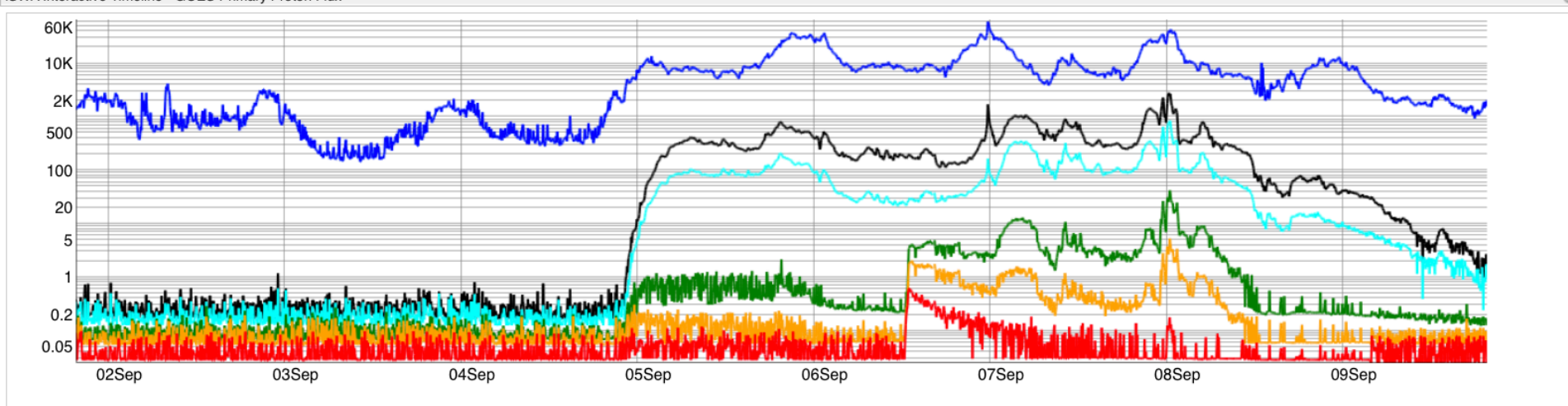
Threshold: 10 pfu

- >100 MeV flux by GOES spacecraft

Threshold: 1 pfu



ISWA Interactive Timeline - GOES Primary Proton Flux



Watch the video



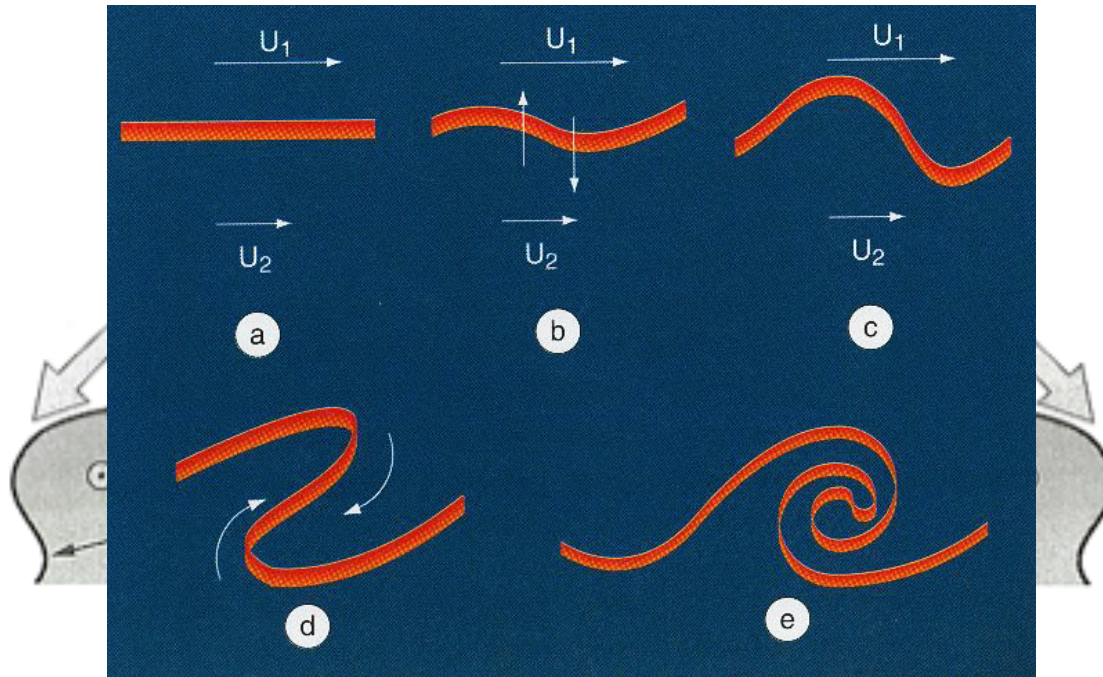
iSWA Layout:

07/12/2012

<http://goo.gl/V0JjxV>

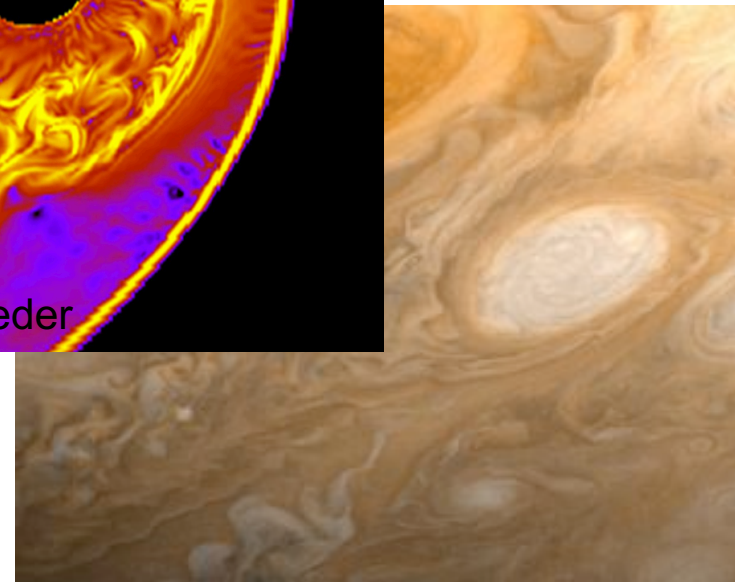
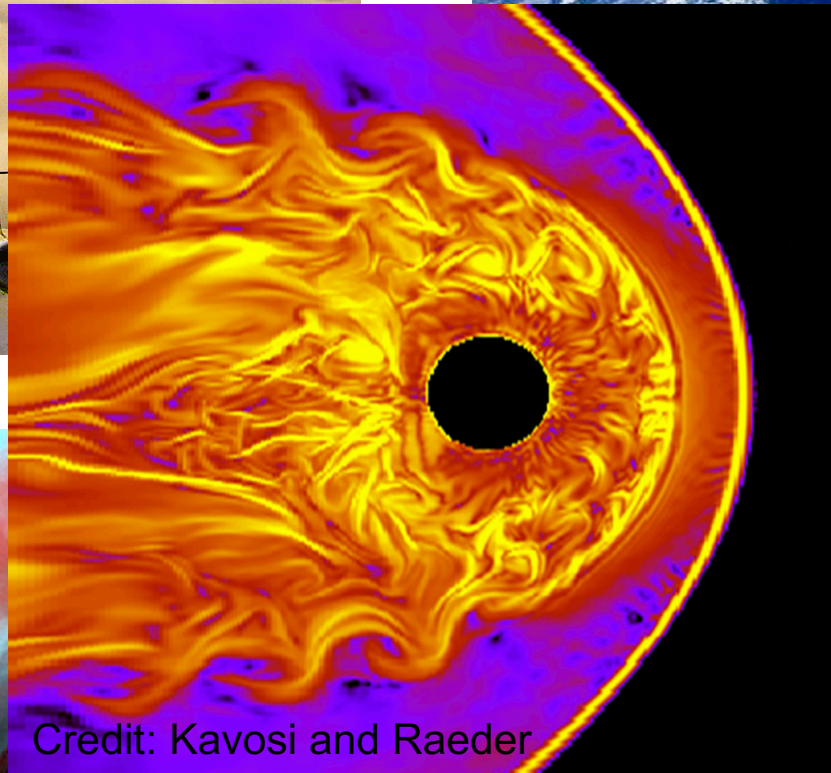
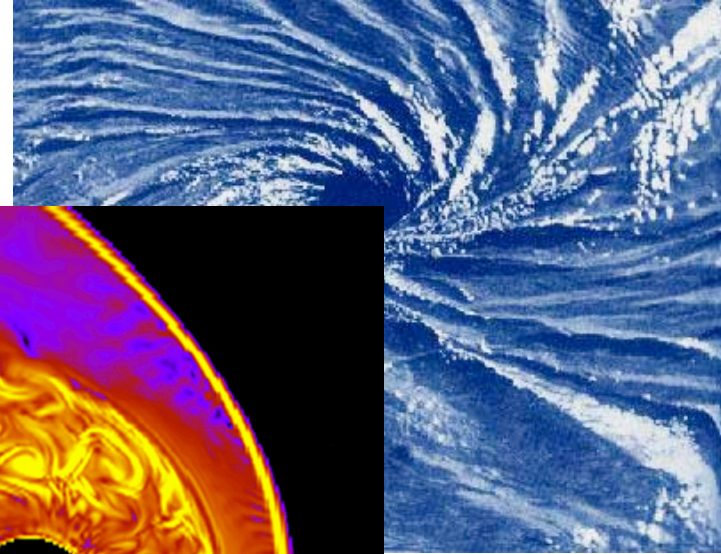
Magnetosphere Physics Research

Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability



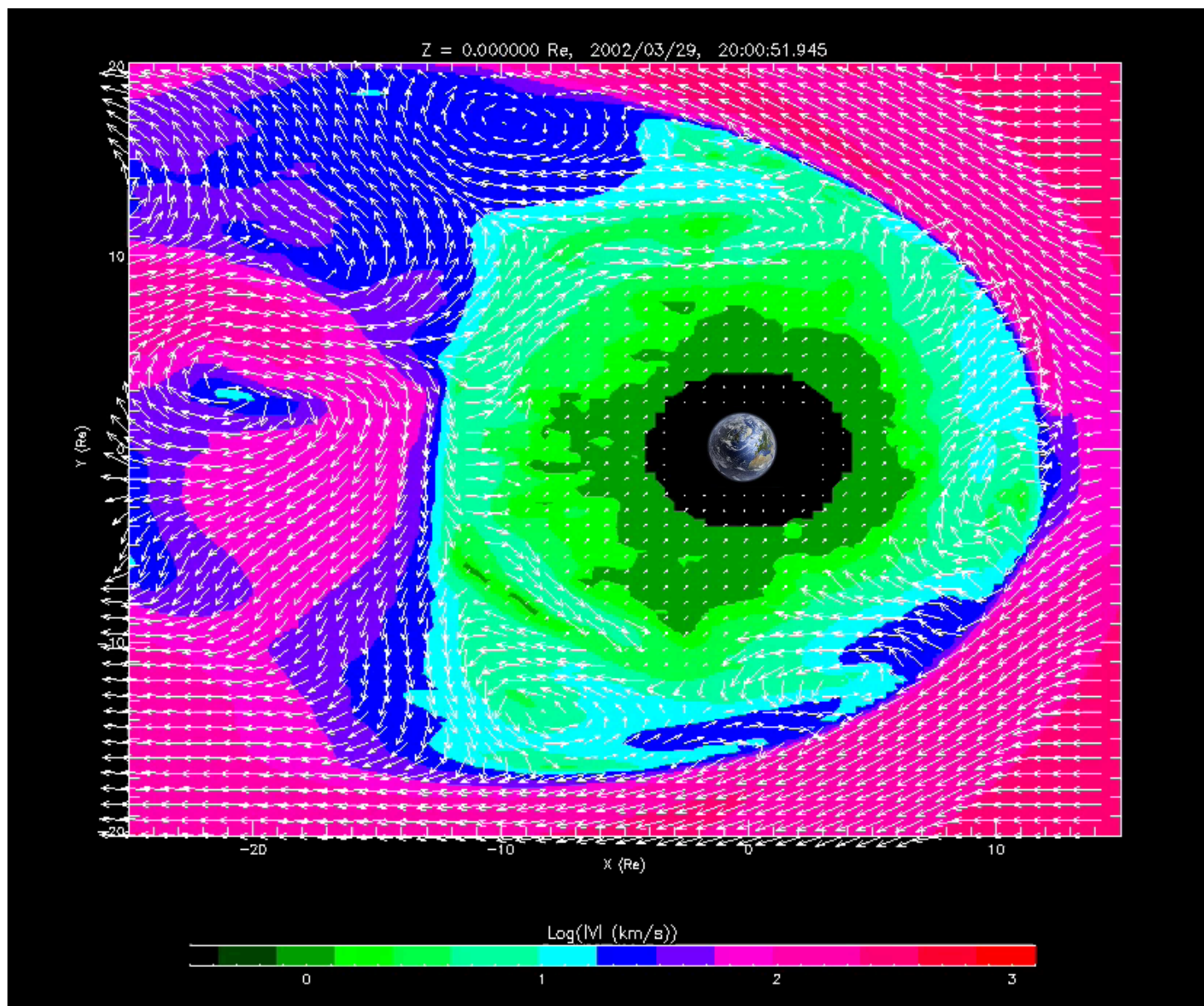
- Waves that occur between the velocity shear of two fluids.
- It creates vortices on the magnetopause, specially on the flanks.
- Predominantly at high solar wind velocities and northward IMF (positive B_z) component.
- Many scientific models have been created to study these two parameters: the flow velocity and the magnetic field.

Examples of Kelvin-Helmholtz Instability



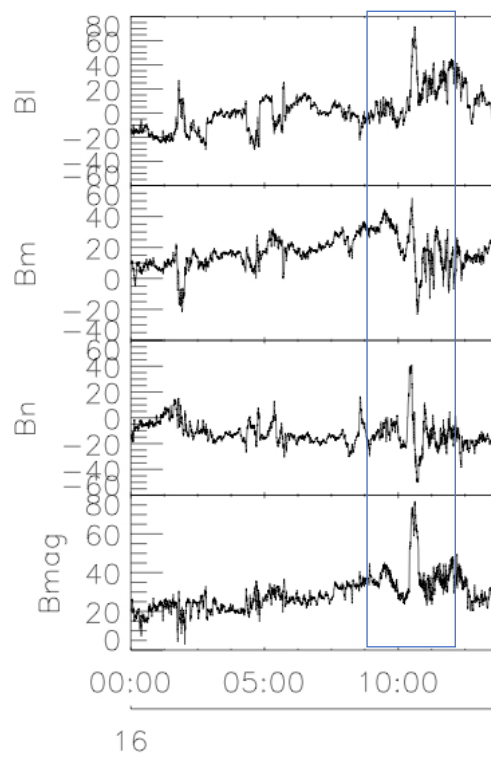
Magnetosphere Physics Research

Collado-Vega, Y. M., et al., JGR, 2007 and 2013

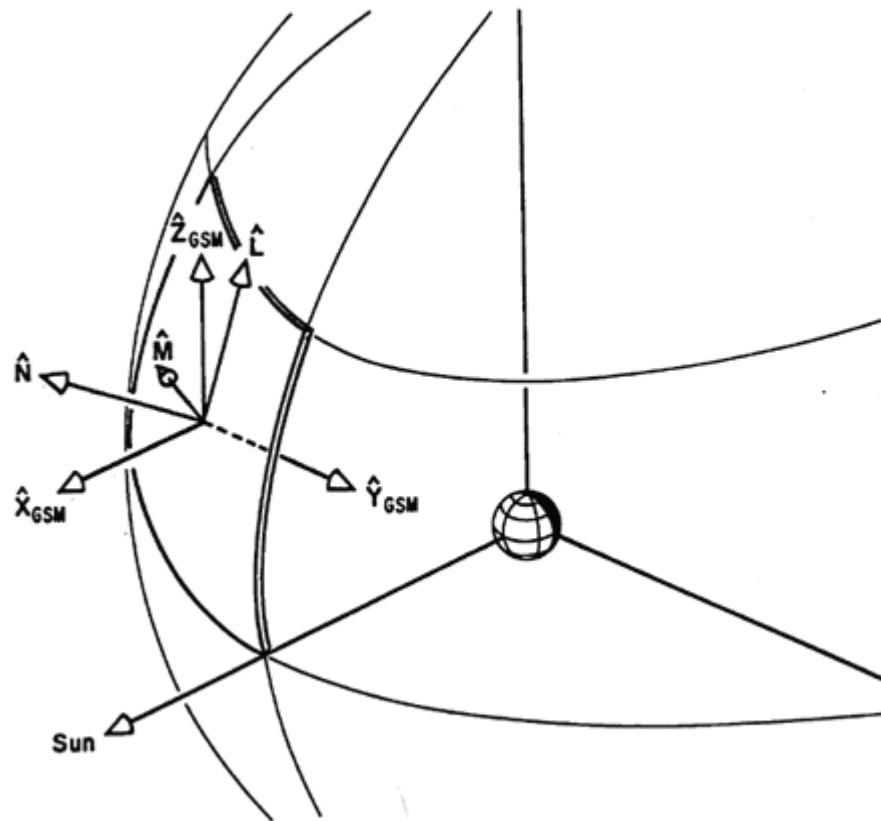


Flux Transfer Events (FTEs)

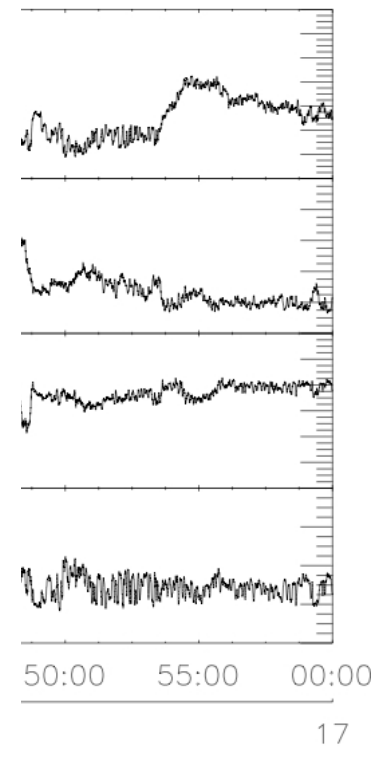
Flux Transfer Events (FTE's) are magnetopause signatures that result from the passage of flux ropes produced by reconnection.



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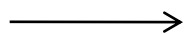


27 DEC, 2002

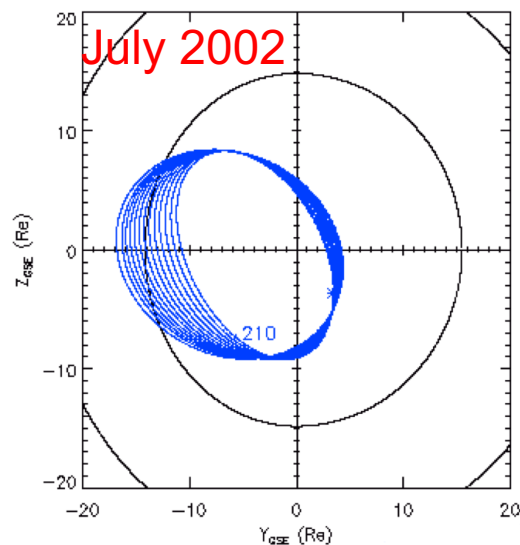


17

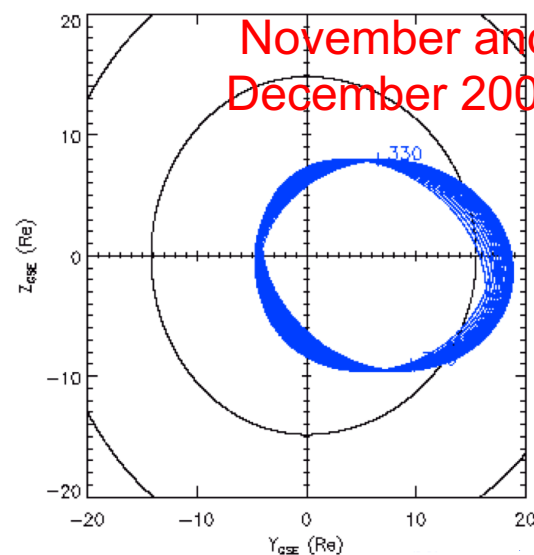
Largest –
386 km/s



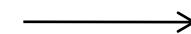
Smallest –
90 km/s



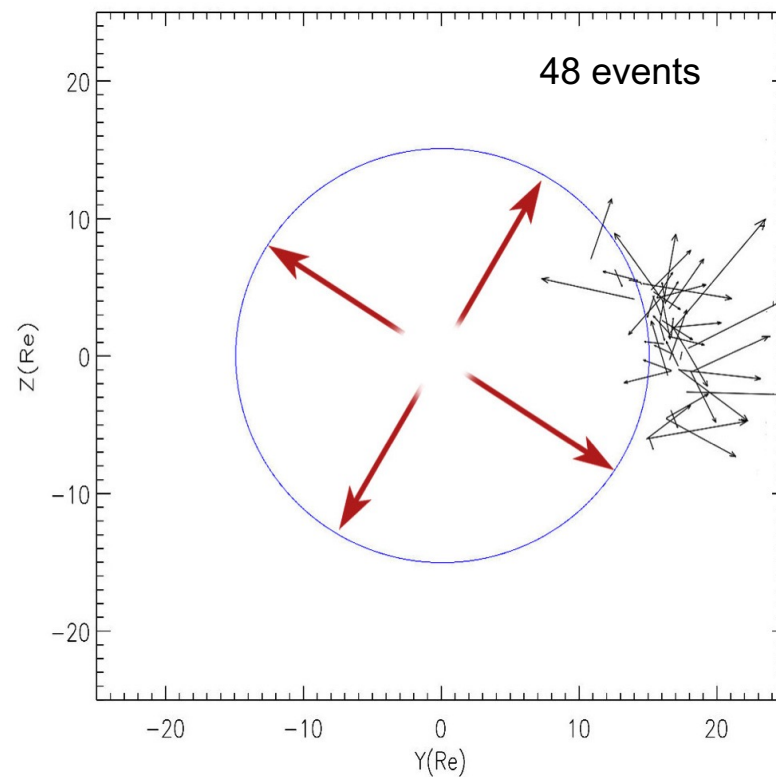
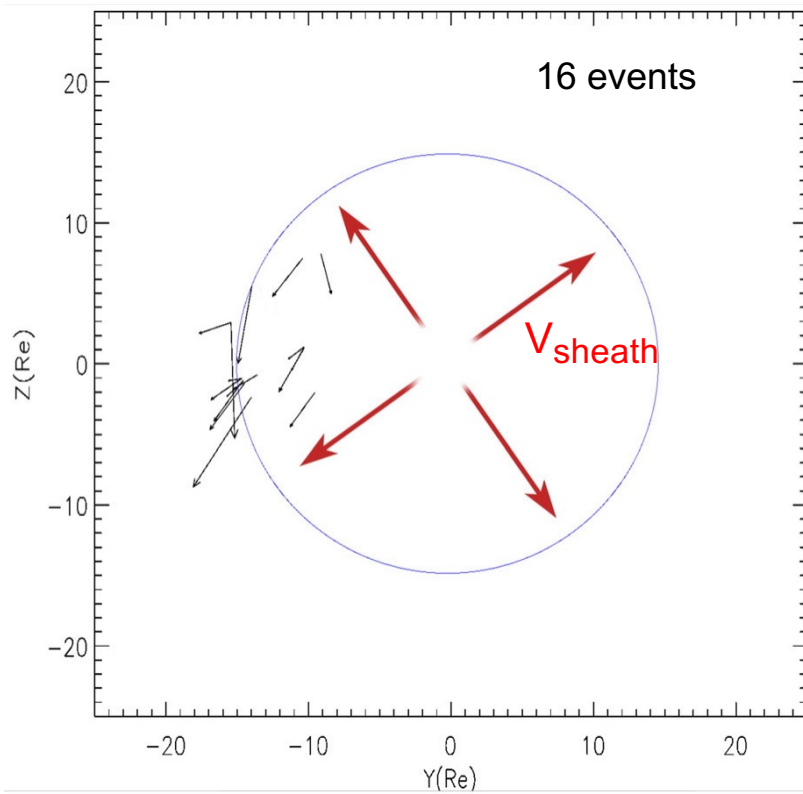
November and
December 2002



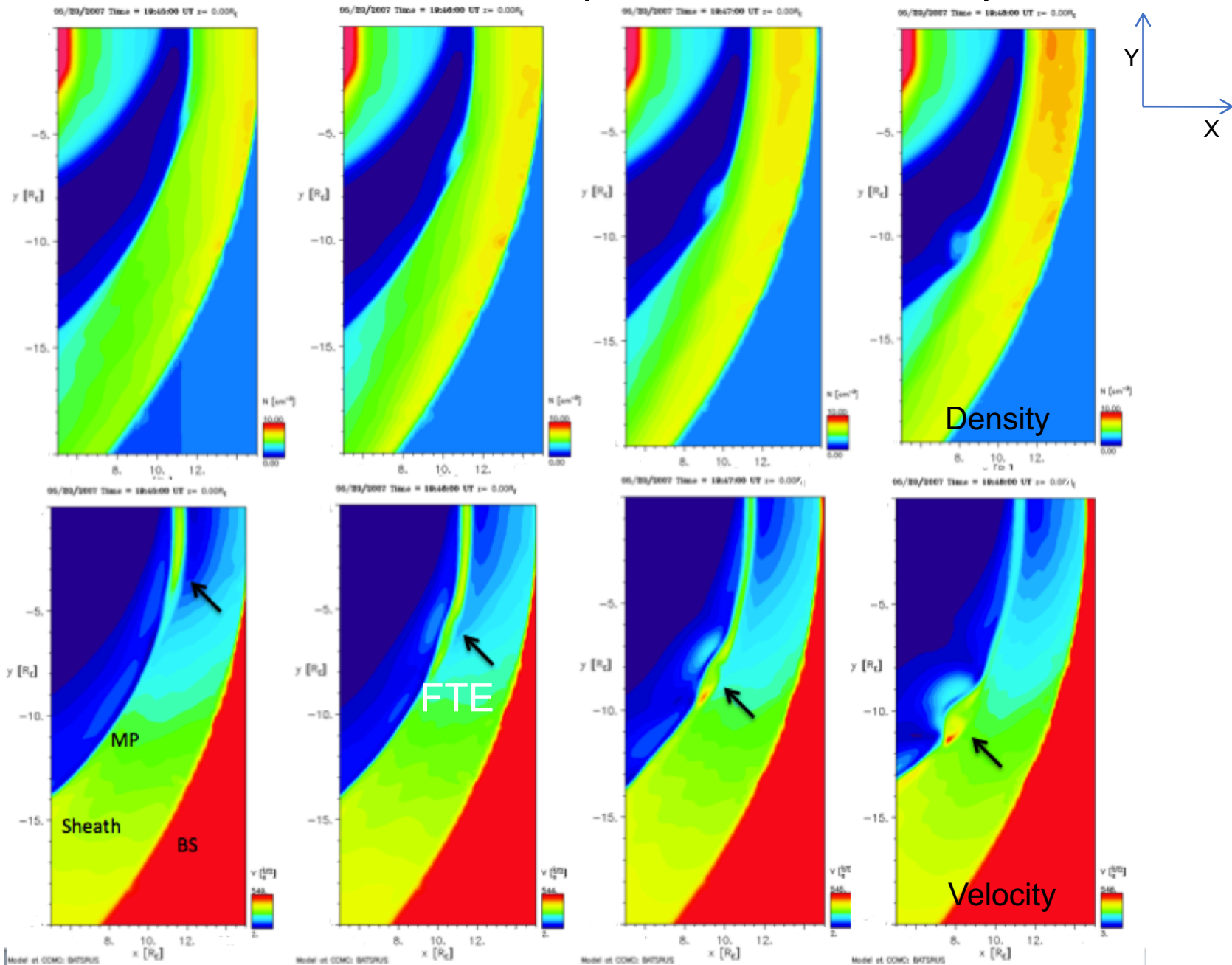
Largest –
412 km/s



Smallest –
92 km/s



MHD Simulations (19:45-19:48 UT)



Magnetopause Stand-off Position

From Collado-Vega, Y. M., et al., In progress

